AD A139878

Research Product 83-08

Guidelines for Preparing Armor Platoon Drills
and Tactical Leadership Exercises

Volume II

Tank Platoon Battle Exercise
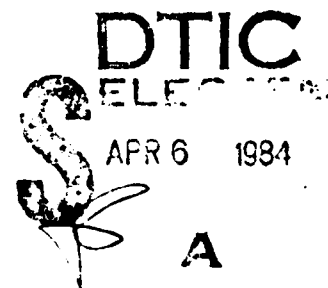"Conduct Tactical Movement"

ARI Field Unit at Fort Knox, Kentucky

December 1982

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Research accomplished under contract
to the Department of the Army

Human Resources Research Organization

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE	READ INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE COMPLETING FORM

1. REPORT NUMBER Research Product 83-08	2. GOVT ACCESSION NO. AD-A139878	3. RECIPIENT'S CATALOG NUMBER

4. TITLE (and Subtitle) GUIDELINES FOR PREPARING ARMOR PLATOON DRILLS AND TACTICAL LEADERSHIP EXERCISES. VOLUME II: TANK PLATOON BATTLE EXERCISE "CONDUCT TACTICAL MOVEMENT"	5. TYPE OF REPORT & PERIOD COVERED Final Report; Jan-Dec 1982
	6. PERFORMING ORG. REPORT NUMBER FR-TRD(KY)-82-10

7. AUTHOR(s) Richard E. O'Brien and Eugene H. Drucker (HumRRO) Robert W. Bauer (ARI)	8. CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER(s) MDA903-80-C-0223

9. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS Human Resources Research Organization 300 North Washington Street Alexandria, Virginia 22314	10. PROGRAM ELEMENT, PROJECT, TASK AREA & WORK UNIT NUMBERS 2Q263743A794

11. CONTROLLING OFFICE NAME AND ADDRESS U.S. Army Research Institute for the Behavioral and Social Sciences, 5001 Eisenhower Ave., Alexandria, VA 22333	12. REPORT DATE December 1982
	13. NUMBER OF PAGES 201

14. MONITORING AGENCY NAME & ADDRESS(if different from Controlling Office)	15. SECURITY CLASS. (of this report) UNCLASSIFIED
	15a. DECLASSIFICATION/DOWNGRADING SCHEDULE

16. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of this Report)

Approved for public release; distribution unlimited.

17. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of the abstract entered in Block 20, if different from Report)

18. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

19. KEY WORDS (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number)

Armor training	Platoon training
Drills	Platoon leader training
Leadersship training	Tank crew training
Tactical training	Collective training

20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number)

Research was conducted to supplement drill development guidelines so that they would be suitable for use by armor units, to incorporate tactical platoon leader training into these guidelines, and to implement the revised methodology for drill development by preparing a set of drills for tank platoons and leadership exercises for tank platoon leaders. This volume contains prototype drills and platoon leader exercises that were prepared using the revised guidelines.

DD FORM 1473 **EDITION OF 1 NOV 65 IS OBSOLETE**

Item 20 (Continued)

Volume I of this report including guideline changes needed for the preparation
of drills for tank platoons and a model for integrating drills with tactical
leadership training for platoon leaders, has been published as ARI Technical
Report 568.

Research Product 83-08

Guidelines for Preparing Armor Platoon Drills
and Tactical Leadership Exercises

Volume II

Tank Platoon Battle Exercise
"Conduct Tactical Movement"

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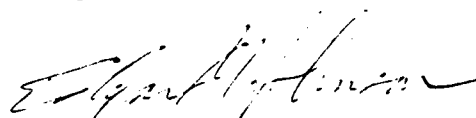| Army Project Number	Requirements for Combat Arms
2Q263743A794	Tactical Training

Battle drills are used to train small units to perform procedural tasks. Guidelines have been prepared by the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) and the U.S. Army Research Institute for the Behavioral and Social Sciences (ARI) to assist training developers in the preparation of drills. This guidance covers such topics as the selection of tasks for drill training, the preparation of training objectives, and documentation needed to support drill training. Since these guidelines were initially designed for the preparation of light infantry squad drills, their applicability to other combat arms and to other types of units had to be examined.

Volume I of this report (Technical Report 568) deals with guideline changes needed for the preparation of drills for tank platoons. Suggestions are made for an alternate method for selecting tasks for drill training, integrating individual and crew tasks into platoon drills, preparing documents to support drill training, conducting drills during opportunity training, and providing feedback during drill training. In addition, Volume I presents a model for integrating drills with tactical leadership training for platoon leaders. It also presents a methodology for combining battle drills and platoon leader exercises into a battle exercise to allow platoons to practice the transition from one task to another and to practice the drilled tasks in a more realistic context. These guidelines were used to prepare a prototype battle exercise dealing with tactical movement; this prototype, which contains both battle drills and platoon leader exercises, is contained in this volume of the report.

The guidelines for preparing tank platoon battle drills are useful to training developers who must prepare drills for armor units. The model for preparing platoon leader exercises is useful to training developers who must prepare programs for training tactical leadership. The prototype drills will be useful to trainers who must train tank platoons to conduct tactical movement, and the prototype platoon leader exercises will be useful to trainers who must train tank platoon leaders to perform the tactical leadership tasks involved in tactical movement.

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GUIDELINES FOR PREPARING ARMOR PLATOON DRILLS AND TACTICAL LEADERSHIP
EXERCISES VOLUME II TANK PLATOON BATTLE EXERCISE "CONDUCT TACTICAL
MOVEMENT"

CONTENTS

TANK PLATOON BATTLE EXERCISE
"CONDUCT TACTICAL MOVEMENT"

1. INTRODUCTION. The Tank Platoon Battle Exercise (TPBE), "Conduct Tactical Movement" is a training procedure for developing and evaluating platoon level proficiency.

2. PURPOSE. The TPBE provides a training vehicle which enables the platoon leader or the platoon sergeant to identify and correct platoon and crew performance deficiencies. The battle exercise presents an opportunity for crewmen to practice individual and collective tasks and the platoon leader·to practice decision making. The company commander may use the TPBE to evaluate platoon leader/platoon sergeant and platoon performance. The goal of the battle exercise is for the platoon leader/ platoon sergeant to become proficient in decision making in regards to problems encountered during a tactical movement and for the platoon to become proficient in executing the orders of the platoon leader/platoon sergeant during a tactical movement.

3. SCOPE. The Tank Platoon Battle Exercise (TPBE) includes: the Exercise Management Plan, the Exercise Trainer's Guide, and the Exercise Scorer's Checklist.

   a. Exercise Management Plan (EMP). The EMP is an administrative tool for the training manager and the trainer to follow when planning and implementing the TPBE. The EMP (Appendix A) covers: training responsibilities, the relationship of the TPBE to the ARTEP, training prerequisites, how to train, scheduling training, support requirements, and scenario requirements.

   b. Exercise Trainer's Guide (ETG). The ETG (Appendix B) is a procedural guide which the trainer follows when implementing the TPBE and its components: Platoon Leader Exercise (PLEs) and Tank Platoon Battle Drills (TPBDs). The ETG includes five PLEs and eight TPBDs. The five PLEs are: Determine Movement Formation, Determine Location for Unscheduled Halt, React to Indirect Fire, React to Air Attack, and React to a Defile. The eight TPBDs are: Platoon Moves in Traveling, Platoon Moves in Traveling Overwatch, Platoon Moves in Bounding Overwatch, Platoon Executes Coil, Platoon Executes Herringbone, Platoon Reacts to Indirect Fire, Platoon Reacts to Air Attack, and Platoon Negotiates Defile. The TPBE is the result of linking together a series of PLE-TPBD clusters in decision-action sequences until a phase of a team operation has been completed. Each PLE and TPBD is a self-contained instructional module.

   c. Exercise Scorer's Checklist (ESC). The ESC (Appendix C) is a scorecard by which the trainer (scorer) records platoon leader/platoon sergeant and platoon proficiency. There is a scorecard for each PLE and TPBD. The information entered on the scorecard by the trainer (scorer) during a PLE or TPBD is the basis for the critique of the leader's and the platoon's performance.

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4. TANK PLATOON BATTLE EXERCISE ABBREVIATIONS. The following abbreviations are used in the explanation of the battle exercise:

TPBE	Tank Platoon Battle Exercise
EMP	Exercise Management Plan
ETG	Exercise Trainer's Guide
PLE	Platoon Leader Exercise
DMF	Determine Movement Formation
DLUH	Determine Location for Unscheduled Halt
RIF	React to Indirect Fire
RAA	React to Air Attack
RD	React to Defile
TPBD	Tank Platoon Battle Drill
PMT	Platoon Moves in Traveling
PMTO	Platoon Moves in Traveling Overwatch
PMBO	Platoon Moves in Bounding Overwatch
PEC	Platoon Executes Coil
PEH	Platoon Executes Herringbone
PRIF	Platoon Reacts to Indirect Fire
PRAA	Platoon Reacts to Air Attack
PND	Platoon Negotiate Defile
ESC	Exercise Scorer's Checklist
METTTS	Mission, Enemy, Terrain and Weather, Troops Available, Time, and Space

APPENDIX A

EXERCISE MANAGEMENT PLAN
FOR
TANK PLATOON BATTLE EXERCISE
"CONDUCT TACTICAL MOVEMENT"

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December 1982

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EXERCISE MANAGEMENT PLAN

TANK PLATOON BATTLE EXERCISE
"CONDUCT TACTICAL MOVEMENT"

1. INTRODUCTION. The Exercise Management Plan (EMP) is an administrative tool for planning and implementing the Tank Platoon Battle Exercise (TPBE), "Conduct Tactical Movement." This Tank Platoon Battle Exercise is comprised of the following Platoon Leader Exercises (PLEAs) and Tank Platoon Battle Drills (TPBDs):

a. Platoon Leader Exercise

(1) Determine Movement Formation (DMF)
(2) Determine Location for Unscheduled Halt (DLUH)
(3) React to Indirect Fire (RIF)
(4) React to Air Attack (RAA)
(5) React to Defile (RD)

b. Tank Platoon Battle Drills

(1) Platoon Moves in Traveling (PMT)
(2) Platoon Moves in Traveling Overwatch (PMTO)
(3) Platoon Moves in Bounding Overwatch (PMBO)
(4) Platoon Executes Coil (PEC)
(5) Platoon Executes Herringbone (PEH)
(6) Platoon Reacts to Indirect Fire (PRIF)
(7) Platoon Reacts to Air Attack (PRAA)
(8) Platoon Negotiates Defile (PND)

2. PURPOSE. The EMP provides detailed information for the training manager (battalion training officer/NCO and the company training officer/NCO) to plan the implementation of the TPBE and for the company trainer (platoon leader/platoon sergeant or company commander) to implement the TPBE.

3. SCOPE. The EMP contains information relative to: training responsibilities, the relationship of the TPBE to the ARTEP, training prerequisities, how to train, scheduling training, support requirements, and scenario requirements.

4. TRAINING RESPONSIBILITIES. The mastery of conducting a tactical movement is very important to a tank platoon because it must be done during the execution of several tank team operations. The first step toward achieving this tactical proficiency is a thorough familiarization of the Exercise Management Plan (EMP), the Exercise Trainer's Guide (ETG), and the Exercise Scorer's Checklist (ESC) by the training manager and the trainer.

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a. Training Manager's Responsibilities. The training manager is responsible for scheduling TPBE activities and for providing for these activities the necessary training support, i.e., training areas, training equipment, training personnel, and logistical support. The battalion training manager will also establish time and distance standards in the ETG; distance standards must be applicable for existing terrain.

b. Trainer's Responsibilities. The trainer is responsible for insuring that training prerequisites have been met before conducting PLEs and TPBDs, requesting scheduled training time, identifying opportunity training time, requesting training support, and administering and scoring PLEs and TPBDs.

c. Tank Commander's Responsibilities. Tank commanders must be familiar with TPBD training prerequisities and ensure that crewmembers have mastered these prerequisities before TPBDs are conducted.

5. RELATIONSHIP OF THE TPBE TO THE ARTEP. The TPBE supports the following missions and tasks in ARTEP 71-2.

MISSION	TASK	NUMBER
Move	Cross SP or LD	3-IV-1-3
Move	Maintain Local Security	3-IV-1-4
Move	Conduct Tactical Movement	3-IV-1-6
Move	Conduct Traveling	3-IV-1-7
Move	Conduct Traveling Overwatch	3-IV-1-8
Move	Conduct Bounding Overwatch	3-IV-1-9
Attack	Move	3-IV-2-1
Attack	React to Indirect Fire	3-IV-2-5
Defend	Move	3-IV-3-1

6. TRAINING PREREQUISITIES. The following individual and collective tasks must be mastered prior to the conduct of PLEs, TPBDs, and the TPBE.

a. Individual Tasks.

(1) Platoon Leader Tasks

TASK NUMBER	TASK TITLE	TASK REFERENCE	PREREQUISITIES BY PLE/TPBD
XX58	Operate Intercommunications Set AN/VRC-1	MQS List	All TPBDs
XX61	Operate Radio Set AN/VRC-64 or GRC/160	MQS List	All PLEs-TPBDs
X69	Enforce Communications Security	MQS List	All TPBDs
X80	Transmit/Receive Messages on AM/FM Voice Radios	MQS List	PLEs-RIF, RAA
X83	Establish, Enter, and Leave a Radio Net	MQS List	Start/End TPBE
89	Communicate Using Visual Signaling Technique	MQS List	All TPBDs less RIF, RAA
X130	Navigate Using a Map and Compass	MQS List	All TPBDs
XX165	Implement Mission-Oriented Protective Posture (MOPP)	MQS List	All TPBDs
X168	Initiate Unmasking Procedures	MQS List	TPBD-PRIF
185	Evaluate Stream Crossing Sites	MQS List	All TPBDs

TASK NUMBER	TASK TITLE	TASK REFERENCE	PREREQUISITIES BY PLE/TPBD
XX186	Determine Bridge and Vehicle Classification	MQS List	All TPBDs
X196	Perform Map Reconnaissance	MQS List	All TPBDs
205	React to Indirect Fire	MQS List	TPBD-PRIF
XX210	Direct/Plan Unit Movement to Contact at Platoon Level	MQS List	Start TPBD
XX211	Coordinate a Passage of Lines	MQS List	Start TPBE
XX212	Develop Plan for Passage of Lines	MQS List	Start TPBE
X217	Identify Friendly and Threat (OPFOR) Armored Velucites	MQS List	All TPBDs
X218	Visually Identify Potential Threat Aircraft	MQS List	PLE-RAA and All TPBDs
XX236	Select Movement Route Based on Military Aspects of Terrain	MQS List	All TPBDs
	Direct Defile Drill	MQS List	TPBD-PND
	Direct Traveling Technique of Movement	MQS List	TPBD-PMT
	Direct Traveling Overwatch Technique of Movement	MQS List	TPBD-PMTO
	Direct Bounding Overwatch Technique of Movement	MQS List	TPBD-PMBO
XX431	Perform During Operation Checks on Services on an M1 Tank	MQS List	TPBDs-PEC, PEH
X465	Engage Targets with Cal. .50M2 HM Machinegun on an M1 Tank	MQS List	TPBD-PRAA
XX476	Operate Gas Particulate Filter Unit on an M1 Tank	MQS List	TPBD-PRIF
	Decision Making for Tactical Movement Course*		All PLEs

* See enclosure 1, page 36.

(2) Platoon Sergeant T...

TASK NUMBER	TASK TITLE	TASK REFERENCE	PREREQUISITIES BY PLE/TPBD
171-123-4007	Coordinate Passage of Lines	FM 17-19 E4	TPBDs-PMT
171-123-1018	Supervise Platoon Maintenance	FM 12-19 E4	TPBDs-PEC, PEH
113-571-1003	Estab., Enter, or Leave Radio Net	FM 17-19 E3	Start/End TPBE
113-576-1016	Send A radio Message	FM 17-19 E1/2	TPBD-PRIF
031-503-3002	Initiate Unmasking Procedures	FM 17-19 E3	TPBD-PRIF
031-503-3008	Implement-Mission Oriented Protective Posture (MOPP)	FM 17-19 E3	All TPBDs
071-329-1006	Navigate from One Point on the Ground to Another Point	FM 17-19 E3	All TPBDs
071-326-0608	Communicate Using Visual Signaling Technique	FM 17-19-E1/2	All TPBDs
113-587-2046	Operate Radio Set AN/VRC-12	FM 17-19 E1/2	All TPBDs
113-622-2005	Operate Intercommunication Set AN/VIC-1	FM 17-19 E1/2	All TPBDs
031-503-1012	Put on and Wear an M24, M25 or M25A1 Protective Mask	FM 17-19 E1/2	TPBD-PRIF
031-503-1015	Put on and Wear Prot. Clothing	FM 17-19 E1/2	All TPBDs
071-526-0570	React to Indirect Fire	FM 17-19-E1/2	TPBD-PRIF
071-331-0814	Identify Friendly and Threat (OPFOR) Armored Vehicles	FM 17-19 E1/2	All TPBDs
441-091-1040	Visually Identify Potential Threat Aircraft	FM 17-19 E1/2	All TPBDs
171-123-1055	Operate Gas Particulate Filter Unit	FM 17-19 E1/2	TPBD-PRIF
071-315-0056	Engage Targets with a Cal. .50 M2HB Machinegun on an M1 Tank	FM 17-19 E3	TPBD-PRAA
	Decision Making for Tactical Movement Course*		

* See enclosure 1, page 36.

(3) Tank Commander Task

TASK NUMBER	TASK TITLE	TASK REFERENCE	PREREQUISITIES BY PLE/TPBD
113-571-1003	Establish, Enter, or Leave a Radio Net	FM 17-19 E3	Start/End TPBE
031-503-3002	Initiate Unmasking Procedure	FM 17-19 E3	TPBD-PRIF
031-503-3008	Implement Mission-Oriented Protective Posture (MOPP)	FM 17-19 E3	All TPBDs
071-329-1006	Navigate from One Point on the Ground to Another Point	FM 17-19 E3	All TPBDs
071-328-5302	Supervise Maintenance on Individual and TOE Equipment	FM 17-19 E3	TPBD-PEC, PEH
071-315-0056	Engage Targets with a Cal. .50 M2HB Machingun on an M1 Tank	FM 17-19 E3	TPBD-PRAA
071-326-0608	Communicate Using Visual Signaling Techniques	FM 17-19 E1/2	All TPBDs
113-587-2042	Operate Radio Set AN/VRC-64	FM 17-19 E1/2	All TPBDs
113-622-2005	Operate Intercommunication Set AN/VIC-1	FM 17-19 E1/2	All TPBDs
113-576-1016	Send a Radio Message	FM 17-19 E1/2	TPBD-PRIF
031-503-1012	Put on and Wear an M24, M25 M25A1 Protective Mask	FM 18-19 E1/2	TPBD-PRIF
031-503-1015	Put on and Wear Prot. Clothing	FM 17-19 E1/2	All TPBDs
071-326-0510	React to Indirect Fire	FM 17-19 E1/2	TPBD-PRIF
071-331-0814	Identify Friendly and Threat (OPFOR) Armored Vehicles	FM 17-19 E1/2	All TPBDs
441-091-1040	Visually Identify Potential Threat Aircraft	FM 17-19 E1/2	All TPBDs

(4) Crewmen Task

TASK NUMBER	TASK TITLE	TASK REFERENCE	PREREQUISITIES BY PLE/TPBD
071-326-0608	Communicate Using Visual Signaling Technique	FM 17-19 E1/2	All TPBDs
113-587-2042	Operate Radio Set AN/VRC-64 or AN/GRC-160	FM 17-19 E1/2	All TPBDs
113-662-2005	Operate Intercommunication Set AN/VIC-1	FM 17-19 E1/2	All TPBDs
113-576-1016	Send a Radio Message	FM 17-19 E1/2	TPBD-PRIF
031-503-1012	Put on and Wear an M24, M25, or M25A1 Protective Mask	FM 17-19 E1/2	TPBD-PRIF
031-503-1015	Put on and Wear Prot. Clothing	FM 17-19 E1/2	All TPBDs
071-326-0510	React to Indirect Fire	FM 17-19 E1/2	TPBD-PRIF
071-331-0814	Identify Friendly and Threat Armored Vehicles	FM 17-19 E1/2	All TPBDs
441-091-1040	Visually Identify Potential Threat Aircraft	FM 17-19 E1/2	All TPBDs
031-503-2003	Put the Automatic Chemical Agent Alarm System into Operation	FM 17-19 E1/2	All TPBDs
031-503-2005	Shut Down the Automatic Chemical Agent Alarm System	FM 17-19 E1/2	All TPBDs
171-123-1049	Start/Stop the Engine on an M60 Series Tank	FM 17-19 E1/2	All TPBDs
171-123-1050	Drive and M60 Series Tank	FM 17-19 E1/2	All TPBDs
171-123-1055	Operate the Gas Part. Filter Unit on an M60 Series Tank	FM 17-19 E1/2	TPBD-PRIF

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b. Collective Tasks

(1) Crew

TASK NUMBER	TASK TITLE	TASK REFERENCE	PREREQUISITIES BY PLE/TPBD
3-II-2-6	React to Indirect Fire	ARTEP 71-2	TPBD-PRIF
3-II-3-2	Move Buttoned Up	ARTEP 71-2	TPBD-PRIF
3-II-3-3	Conduct Terrain Diving	ARTEP 71-2	All TPBDs
3-II-3-4	Ascend and Descend Steep Slope	ARTEP 71-2	All TPBDs
3-II-3-5	Cross a Vertical Obstacle	ARTEP 71-2	All TPBDs
3-II-3-6	Cross a Ditch	ARTEP 71-2	All TPBDs
3-II-3-7	Swim/Ford a Water Obstacle	ARTEP 71-2	All TPBDs
3-II-4-1	Move	ARTEP 71-2	All TPBDs
3-II-4-2	Provide Overwatch	ARTEP 71-2	TPBDs, PMTO, PMBO
3-II-6-5	Move to Next Overwatch Position Maintain Local Security Protective Mask Drill	ARTEP 71-2 FM 17-13-1,2,3 TC 17-15-13	

c. Platoon Tasks

TASK NUMBER	TASK TITLE	TASK REFERENCE	PREREQUISITES BY PLE/TPBD
3-IV-1-4	Main Local Security	ARTEP 71-2	All TPBDs
3-IV-2-2	Conduct a Passage of Lines (Fwd)	ARTEP 71-2	TPBD-PMT

7. HOW TO TRAIN. The TPBE training is phased as follows: platoon leader (decision making) exercises (PLEs), tank platoon battle drills (TPBDs), and tank platoon battle exercise (TPBE). The first two phases are building blocks and when mastered are clustered and conducted as the TPBE.

a. Platoon Leader (Decision Making) Exercises. The ETG contains five PLEs which are decision making problems designed to stimulate the platoon leader's decision making skill. These exercises are initially presented to the platoon leader, using

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one-on-one instructor controlled procedure, with a scenario in a garrison environment. Later they are presented to the platoon leader, with a scenario but in a field environment with the platoon present. In the latter case the platoon leader is presented with a problem, he solves the problem, announces his decision to the platoon (as an action order), and the platoon executes the appropriate battle drill.

b. Tank Platoon Battle Drills. The ETG also contains eight battle drills which are practiced in a non-scenario environment. Initially the TPBDs are trained separately from the PLEs. However, as the platoon becomes proficient with a TPBD the appropriate PLE may be coupled with it to add realism to the training.

c. Tank Platoon Battle Exercise. The TPBE is practiced after the platoon leader has mastered the PLEs and the platoon has mastered the TPBDs. The TPBE is scenario oriented, includes sequentially executed PLEs and TPBDs, and when conducted represents the platoon's execution of a phase of a tank team operation.

d. Training Procedures. Detailed information on training procedures is contained in Each PLE and TPBD of the ETG.

8. SCHEDULING TRAINING. There are two options by which the training manager and the trainer can make use of available training time to practice PLEs and TPBDs. These options are: opportunity training and scheduled training.

a. Opportunity Training. In this option an opportunity is identified in scheduled training by which PLE and TPBD training can be conducted. Examples of these opportunities are:

(1) Opportunity PLE Training. During breaks in training, halts in firing, or other administrative stand downs the company commander may present the platoon leader with a hypothetical tactical problem and ask the platoon leader to solve the problem and announce his decision.

(2) Opportunity TPBD Training. During scheduled training moves, moves between ranges, or waiting to fire periods the platoon can practice non-scenario TPBDs. Scoring of platoon and crew performance would be informal.

b. Scheduled Training. In this option the company training manager requests that time be scheduled for conducting PLEs, TPBDs, and the TPBE. The battalion training manager schedules the training, assigns a training area, and arranges for training support.

c. Training Sequence. The TPBE training is based upon the building block concept, i.e., prerequisite training, PLE and TPBD training, and then TPBE training. An example of this sequence is shown in Figure 1.

9. SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS. When TPBDs are conducted during opportunity training the only support required is suitable terrain. However, during scheduled PLE-TPBD and TPBE training there are specific support requirements.
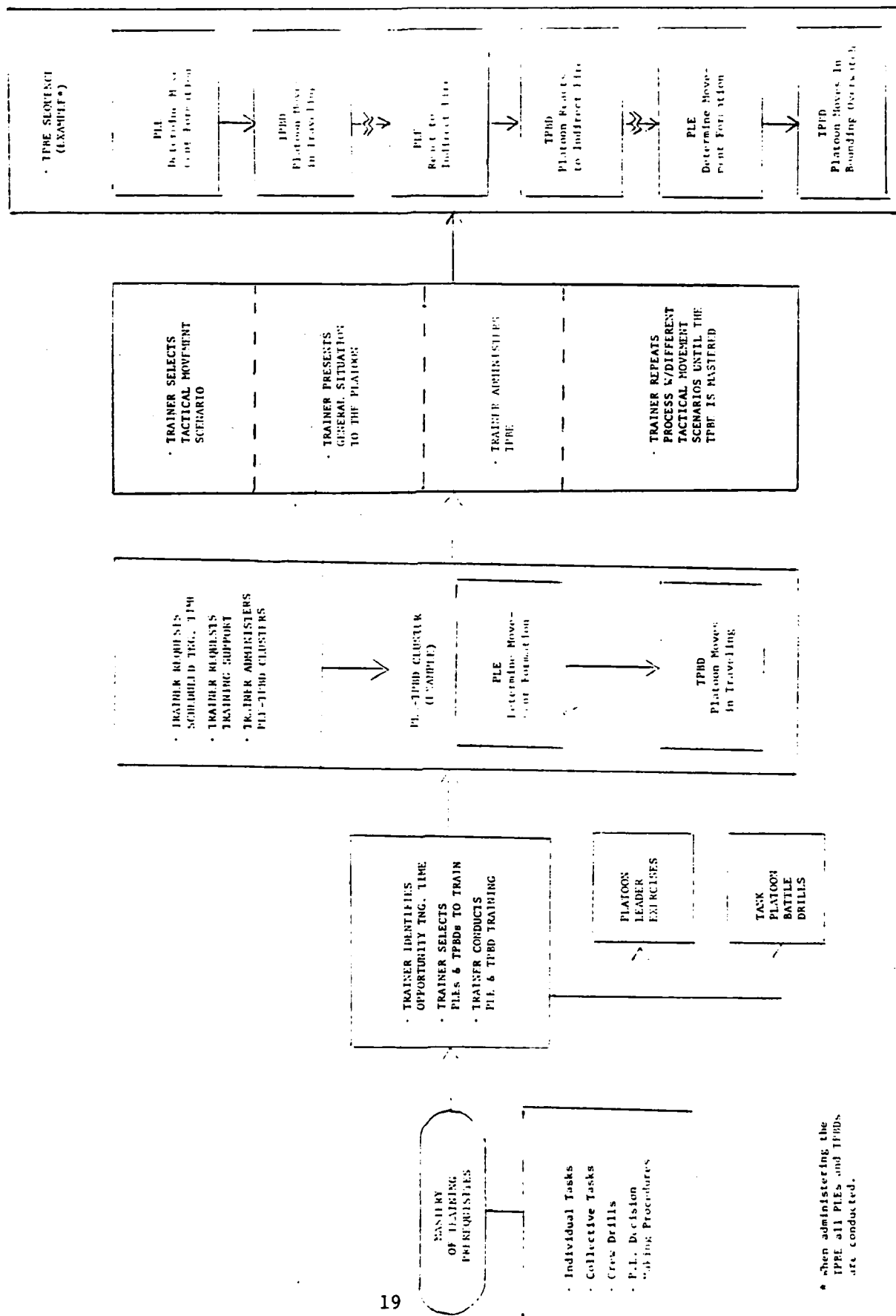
Figure 1. Training Sequence Model of the Tank Platoon Battle Exercise, "Conduct Tactical Movement"

	C_3	OPFOR	ADMIN SUPPORT	SUPPORT FOR EA. TPBD
PERSONNEL:				
Captain or lieutenant	1			All
NCO	1			All
1/4 ton truck driver	1			All
Ambulance driver			1*	All
VTR driver			1**	All
APC driver		1*		PMBO
Fuel truck driver			1**	All
VTR commander			1**	All
APC commander		1*		PMBO
Aidman			1*	All
Flare gunner		1*		
RADIO NETS:				
Company command	1			All
Company administration			1***	All
EQUIPMENT:				
1/4 ton truck	1			All
1/4 ton ambulance			1*	All
VTR			1**	All
APC		1*		PMBO
Fuel truck			1**	All
Flare gun		1*		PRIF, PRAA
Chalkboard, terrain board, or sand table	1*			All

All of the above equipment is required when the platoon trains under company control. Equipment identified with asterisks are required when the platoon trains independently of company control, ** on call, *** on s andby.

Figure 2. Personnel, Communications, and Equipment
Support Requirements for the Tank Platoon
Battle Exercise, "Conduct Tactical Movement"
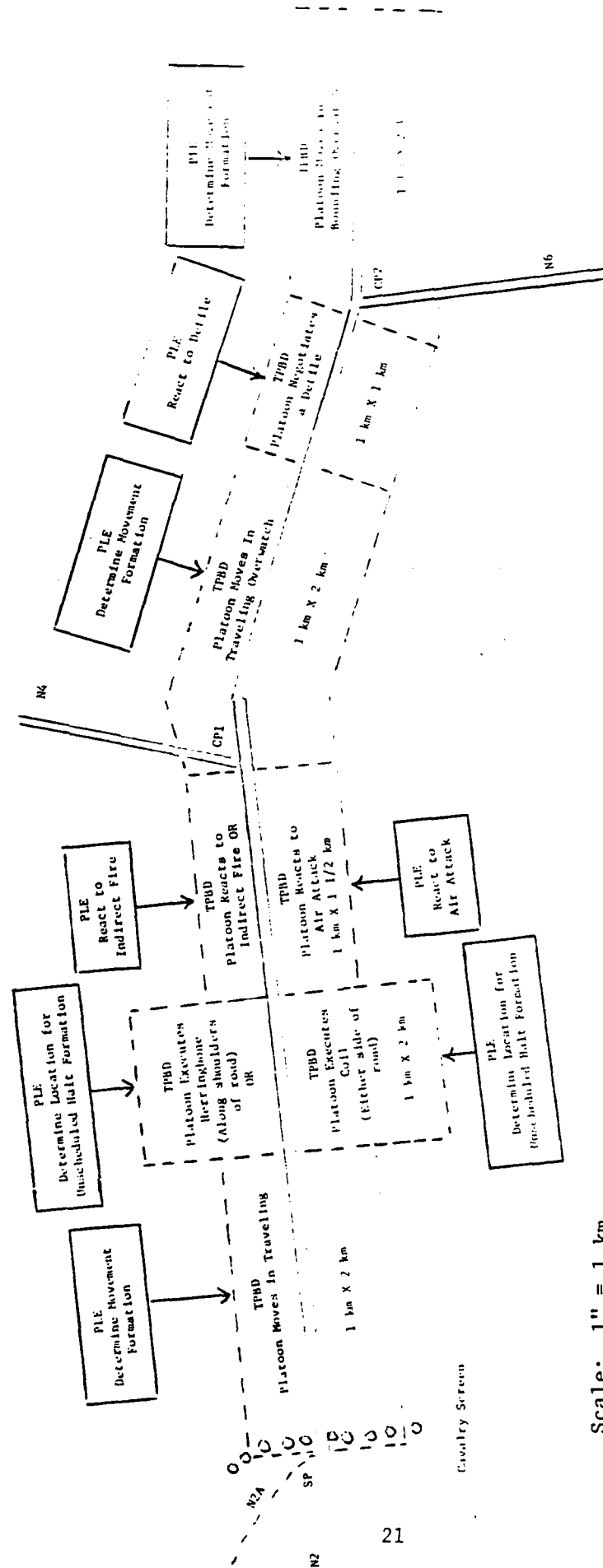
Figure 3. Training Area Requirements for the Tank Platoon Battle Exercise, Platoon Leader Exercises, and Tank Platoon Battle Drills

Scale: 1" = 1 km

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a. Personnel, Communications, and Equipment. In addition
to the platoon conducting the training, the items listed in
Figure 2 are required for PLE-TPBD and TPBE training.

b. Training Area. The area should be approximately 2 km
wide and 10 km long. It should have an identifiable route
running through the long axis of the area and connecting
routes should be marked for start point and initial point
identification. (See Figure 3.) The terrain should include
rolling hills and scattered trees and be tank negotiable.

c. Ammunition. Artillery simulators and flares.

10. SCENARIO REQUIREMENTS. TPBDs can be conducted without a scenario;
however, PLE-TPBD clusters and the TPBE must have a scenario to add realism
and to be representative of a tactical action. (Scenarios for PLE-TPBD
clusters are included in each PLE.) Scenario tools, which the trainer can
use to add realism to the TPBE are shown below.

a. Operational Sketch Map. The sketch map placed on a
chalkboard or a terrain board prior to the start of the TPBE is
used by the trainer to orient the platoon on the general situa-
tion. The figure below is an example of an operation sketch map.
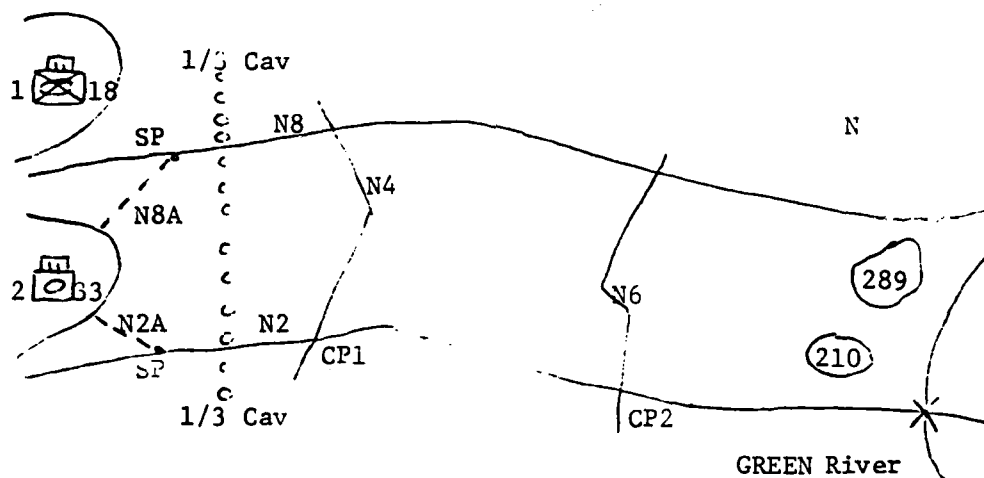
Figure 4. Example of the General Situation Sketch Map

b. General Situation

(1) Friendly Forces

(a) TF 2/33 Armor passes through 1/3 Cavalry
screen 270700__, 19__ and conducts movement to
contact East along Highway N2 and N8 to seize
crossings over GREEN River. Team ALPHA followed
by Team BRAVO (1/18 Infantry) orients on Highway
N2, Team CHARLIE followed by Team DELTA orients
on Highway N8. TF 1/18 Infantry follows TF 2/33
Armor.

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(b) Team ALPHA, minus one tank platoon and plus on infantry platoon, conducts a passage of lines through 1/3 Cavalry, in a column of platoons (1st Tank Platoon, Command Group, 3d Infantry Platoon, 2nd Tank Platoon) and conducts movement to contact East along Highway N2, occupies Hill 210, and supports by fire Team BRAVO attack to seize crossings over GREEN River.

(2) Enemy Forces. (When presenting the enemy situation to the platoon the trainer will use only one option, the other option will be reserved for an exercise variation.)

(a) Enemy Option A. There are no known enemy forces between the cavalry screen and RJ N2-N4, dismounted enemy forces reported between RJ N2-N4 and RJ N2-N6, and an enemy OP is suspected on Hill 289.

(b) Enemy Option B. Enemy dismounted patrols reported between the cavalry screen and RJ N2-N4, enemy engineer units reported moving rapidly to the East between RJ N2-N4 and RJ N2-N6, enemy track vehicles seen in the vicinity of Hill 210.

(3) Terrain and Weather. (The trainer will present to the platoon the actual terrain and weather conditions in the training area.

(a) Terrain. Rolling hills, scattered trees, defiles at stream crossings and highway cuts, and generally tank negotiable.

(b) Weather. Clear, dry, ground haze to 0700, visibility to 5000 meters by 0900. BMNT 0500, EENT 2130.

c. Special Situation. It is 261800____19____. You are the platoon leader of 1/A/2/33 Armor which will lead team ALPHA East along Highway N2 to gain contact with the enemy. The team operation order did not specify the initial formation of the lead platoon, however, it did indicate that speed, consistent with security requirements, would be essential to prevent enemy reorganization and that the 1st Platoon would have priority of supporting fires.

(At this time the trainer would start the TPBE by initiating the first PLE-TPBD cluster - Determine Movement Formation-Platoon Moves in Traveling, or Platoon Moves in Traveling Overwatch.

d. TPBE Component Sequencing Variations. Variations in the conduct of the TPBE are essential to stimulate training

and to prevent the exercise from becoming a "canned" procedure.
To achieve variations the trainer should change the sequence in
which the components of the TPBE are conducted. Figure 5 shows
four examples of varied component sequencing using two different
sets of enemy conditions (Although Figure 3 shows five PLEs and
eight TPBDs only four PLEs and six TPBDs should be included in
one iteration of TPBE. This reduction will reduce TPBE training
time, training area requirements, and provide for a more
manageable training exercise.)

11. TRAINING AND EVALUATION PLAN. Training and evaluation plans for
the tank platoon battle drills and the tank platoon battle exercise are
prepared by the training manager. These plans serve as control measures to
ensure effective and efficient training. Examples of training and evalua-
tion plans are shown in Figures 6 and 7. They are organized in accordance
with BTMS-AC-80-2. When implementing the training and evaluation plan for
tank platoon battle drill training, the trainer may use the entire plan
for training all drills or select the portion of the plan which corresponds
to a specific tank platoon battle drill. Each training and evaluation
plan indicates

     a. Time to start each training activity.

     b. Task to be trained.

     c. Trainer control of training activities.

     d. Evaluation procedures for each training activity.

     e. Support required for each training activity.

												ENEMY CONDITION
1.	PLE/DMF	TPBD/PMT	PLE/DLUH	TPBD/PEC	PLE/RIF	TPBD/PRIF	PLE/DMF	TPBD/PMTO	PLE/RD	TPBD/PND	PLE/DMF	TPBD/PMBO	A
2.	PLE/DMF	TPBD/PMTO	PLE/RIF	TPBD/PRIF	PLE/DMF	TPBD/PMT	PLE/DLUH	TPBD/PEC	PLE/RD	TPBD/PND	PLE/DMF	TPBD/PMBO	B
3.	PLE/DMF	TPBD/PMT	PLE/DLUH	TPBD/PEH	PLE/RD	TPBD/PND	PLE/DMF	TPBD/PMTO	PLE/RAA	TPBD/PRAA	PLE/DMF	TPBD/PMBO	A
4.	PLE/DMF	TPBD/PMTO	PLE/RAA	TPBD/PRAA	PLE/DMF	TPBD/PMT	PLE/DLUH	TPBD/PEH	PLE/RD	TPBD/PND	PLE/DMF	TPBD/PMBO	B

Figure 5. Component Sequence Variations of the Tank Platoon Battle Exercise, "Conduct Tactical Operations"

TIME	TASK	CONTROL	EVALUATION	SUPPORT
D-1	Prepare for combat OPS	Cdr issues order		
0600	Prepare to depart motor pool	Cdr issues FRAGO	Cdr observes Plt Ldr. observes Plt Sgt. 1 SG	See Figure 2, EMG Commo Sgt. checks platoon commo. Training NCO sets up training aids. OPFOR NCO checks commo and occupies positions.
0730	Conduct Tactical move	SP time designated in FRAGO	Unit crosses SP, CPs, and RP at designated time	1 SG monitors unit reports. Cdr observes unit move en route
0800	Arrive at designated training area	Per move order		
0815	Trainer conducts general briefing	Trainer presents training objectives, orientation, demonstration, and walk-thru. See B-3-1, ETG.		See Figure 2, EMG
0830	Platoon Moves in Traveling (TPBD-PMT)	Trainer issues signal Platoon practices TPBD-PMT, see B-3-1	Trainer scores practice See C-3-1, ESC	
			Trainer conducts critique as per TMW Module 209, see B-3-1, ETG and C-3-1, ESC	Training NCO sets up training aids for critique*

*Training NCO may be any NCO designated by the Commander

Figure 6: Example of Training and Evaluation Plan for Tank Platoon Battle Drills. (Reference BTMS-AC-80-2)

TIME	TASK	CONTROL	EVALUATION	SUPPORT
0900	Repeat TPBD-PMT training	Repeat TPBD-PMT if performance was unsatisfactory	Trainer scores practice see C-3-1, ESC	
			Trainer conducts critique, see B-3-1, ETG and C-3-1, ESC	Training NCO sets up training aids for critique
0930	Platoon Moves in Traveling Overwatch (TPBD-PMTO)	Trainer presents training objectives, orientation, demonstration, and walk-thru.		See Figure 2, ETG
		Trainer issues signal, see 3-4-1, ETG		
		Platoon practices TPBD-PMTO, see B-4-1, ETG	Trainer scores practice, see C-4-1, ESC	
			Trainer conducts critique, see B-4-1, ETG and C-4-1, ESC	Training NCO sets up training aids for critique
1000	Repeat TPBD-PMTO training	Repeat TPBD-PMTO if performance was unsatisfactory	Trainer scores practice, see C-4-1, ESC	
			Trainer conducts critique, see B-4-1, ETG and C-4-1, ESC	Training NCO sets up training aids for critique

Figure 6 (cont.): Example of Training and Evaluation Plan for Tank Platoon Battle Drills. (Reference BTMS-AC-80-2)

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TIME	TASK	CONTROL	EVALUATION	SUPPORT
1030	Platoon Moves in Bounding Overwatch (TPBD-PMBO)	Trainer presents training objective, orientation, demonstration, and walk-thru. See B-5-1, ETG		See Figure 2, EMG
		Trainer issues signal. Platoon practices TPBD-PMBO, see B-5-1, ETG	Trainer scores practice, see C-5-1	
			Trainer conducts critique, see B-5-1, ETG and C-5-1, ESC	Training NCO sets up training aids for critique
1100	Repeat TPBD-PMBO training	Repeat TPBD-PMTO if performance was unsatisfactory	Trainer scores practice, see C-5-1, ESC	
			Trainer conducts critique, see B-5-1, ETG and C-5-1, ESC	Training NCO sets up training aids for critique
1130	Platoon Executes Coil (TPBD-PEC)	Trainer presents training objective, orientation, demonstration, and walk-thru. See B-7-1, ETG		See Figure 2, EMG
		Trainer issues signal. Platoon practices TPBD-PEC, see B-7-1, ETG	Trainer scores practice, see C-7-1, ESC	
			Trainer conducts critique, see B-7-1, ETG and C-7-1, ESC	Training NCO sets up training aids for critique

Figure 6 (cont.): Example of Training and Evaluation Plan for Tank Platoon Battle Drills. (Reference BTMS-AC-80-2)

TIME	TASK	CONTROL	EVALUATION	SUPPORT
1200	Repeat TPBD-PEC training	Repeat TPBD-PEC if performance was unsatisfactory	Trainer scores practice, see C-7-1, ESC	
			Trainer conducts critique, see B-7-1, ETG and C-7-1, ESC	Training NCO sets up training aids for critique
1230		Administrative break		Commo Sgt check control, platoon and OPFOR commo.
1330	Platoon Executes Herringbone (TPBD-PEH)	Trainer presents training objective, orientation, demonstration, and walk-thru. See B-8-1, ETG		See Figure 2, EMG OPFOR occupies position.
		Trainer issues signal Platoon practices TPBD-PEH, see B-8-1, ETG	Trainer scores practice, see C-8-1, ESC	
			Trainer conducts critique, see B-8-1, ETG and C-8-1, ESC	Training NCO sets up training aids for critique
1400	Repeat TPBD-PEH training	Repeat TPBD-PEH if performance was unsatisfactory	Trainer scores practice, see C-8-1, ESC	
			Trainer conducts critique, see B-8-1, ETG and C-8-1, ESC	Training NCO sets up training aids for critique

Figure 6 (cont.): Example of Training and Evaluation Plan for Tank Platoon Battle Drills. (Reference BTMS-AC-80-2)

TIME	TASK	CONTROL	EVALUATION	SUPPORT
1430	Platoon Reacts to Indirect Fire (TPBD-PRIF)	Trainer presents training objective, orientation, demonstration, and walk-thru. See B-10-1, ETG		See Figure 2, EMG
		Trainer releases artillery simulator or uses FM Net Code		Trainer picks up 10 artillery simulators from supply NLT 0630 hrs (additional training uses Net Code).
		Platoon practices TPBD-PRIF, see B-10-1, ETG	Trainer scores practice, see C-10-1, ESC	
			Trainer conducts critique, see B-10-1, ETG and C-10-1, ESC	Training NCO sets up training aids for critique
1500	Repeat TPBD-PRIF training	Repeat TPBD-PRIF if performance was unsatisfactory	Trainer scores practice, see C-10-1, ESC	
			Trainer conducts critique, see B-10-1, ETG and C-10-1, ESC	Training NCO sets up training aids for critique
1530	Platoon Reacts to Air Attack (TPBD-PRAA)	Trainer presents training objective, orientation, demonstration, and walk-thru. See B-12-1, ETG		See Figure 2, EMG

Figure 6 (cont.): Example of Training and Evaluation Plan for Tank Platoon Battle Drills. (Reference BTMS-AC-80-2)

TIME	TASK	CONTROL	EVALUATION	SUPPORT
		OPFOR fires flare. Platoon practices TPBD-PRAA, see B-12-1, ETG	Trainer scores practice, see C-12-1, ESC	OPFOR picks up 10 flares from supply NLT 0630 hrs
			Trainer conducts critique, see B-12-1, ETG and C-12-1, ESC	Training NCO sets up training aids for critique
1600	Repeat TPBD-PRAA training	Repeat TPBD-PRAA if performance was unsatisfactory	Trainer scores practice, see C-12-1, ESC	
			Trainer conducts critique, see B-12-1, ETG and C-12-1, ESC	Training NCO sets up training aids for critique
1630	Platoon Negotiates Defile (TPBD-PND)	Trainer presents training objective, orientation, demonstration, and walk-thru.		See Figure 2, ENG
		Trainer issues signal See B-14-1		
		Platoon practices TPBD-PND, see B-14-1, ETG	Trainer scores practice, see C-14-1, ESC	
			Trainer conducts critique, see B-14-1, ETG and C-14-1, ESC	Training NCO sets up training aids for critique

Figure 6 (cont.): Example of Training and Evaluation Plan for Tank Platoon Battle Drills. (Reference BTMS-AC-80-2)

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TIME	TASK	CONTROL	EVALUATION	SUPPORT
1700	Repeat TPBD-PND	Repeat TPBD-PND if performance was unsatisfactory	Trainer scores practice, see C-14-1, ESC

Trainer conducts critique, see B-14-1, ETG and C-14-1, ESC | Training NCO sets up training aids for critique |
| 1730 | Depart training area for garrison | Per movement order | | |

Figure 6 (cont.): Example of Training and Evaluation Plan for Tank Platoon Battle Drills. (Reference BTMS-AC-80-2)

TIME	TASK	CONTROL	EVALUATION	SUPPORT
0800	Arrive at designated training area	Per movement order		See Figure 2, EMG Commo Sgt checks control, platoon and OPFOR commo. Training NCO sets up training aids. OPFOR NCO checks commo and occupies positions.
0815	Trainer conducts general briefing			
0830	Platoon Conducts Tactical Movement (TPBE)	Trainer selects TPBE sequence variation (see Figure 5, EMG) and initiates TPBE training by giving the first action cue. (Trainer continues training by giving subsequent action cues until TPBE is completed.)	Trainer scores practice, see ESC	
			Trainer conducts critique, see ETG and ESC	Training NCO sets up training aids for critique

Figure 7: Example of Training and Evaluation Plan for Tank Platoon Battle Exercise (Reference BTMS-AC-80-2)

TIME	TASK	CONTROL	EVALUATION	SUPPORT
1000	Repeat TPBE training	Trainer selects a second TPBE sequence variation (see Figure 5, EMG) and initiates TPBE training by giving the first action cue. (Trainer continues training by giving subsequent action cues until TPBE is completed.)	Trainer scores practice, see ESC	
			Trainer conducts critique, see ETG and ESC	Training NCO sets up training aids for critique
1130		Administrative break		
1230	Repeat TPBE training	Trainer selects a third TPBE sequence variation (see Figure 5, EMG) and initiates TPBE training by giving the first action cue. (Trainer continues training by giving subsequent action cues until TPBE is completed.)	Trainer scores practice, see ESC	
			Trainer conducts critique, see ETG and ESC	Training NCO sets up training aids for critiques

Figure 7 (cont.): Example of Training and Evaluation Plan for Tank Platoon Battle Exercise (Reference BTMS-AC-80-2)

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TIME	TASK	CONTROL	EVALUATION	SUPPORT
1400	Repeat TPBE training	Trainer selects a fourth TPBE sequence variation (see Figure 5, EMG) and initiates TPBE training by giving the first action cue (Trainer continues training by giving subsequent action cues until TPBE is completed.)	Trainer scores practice, see ESC	
			Trainer conducts critique, see ETG and ESC	Training NCO sets up training aids for critique
1330	Depart training area for garrison	Per movement order		

Figure 7 (cont.): Example of Training and Evaluation Plan for Tank Platoon Battle Exercise (Reference BTMS-AC-80-2)

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LESSON PLAN

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT: Decision Making for Tactical Movement

TYPE: Conference

TIME ALLOTTED: 1 1/2 hours

CLASS PRESENTED TO: Tank platoon leaders and platoon sergeants

TOOL, EQUIPMENT, AND MATERIALS: None

PERSONNEL: Instructor and assistant

TRAINING AIDS: Overhead projector and transparencies

REFERENCES: FMs 22-100, 71-1, and 71-2

STUDY ASSIGNMENTS: None

STUDENT UNIFORM AND EQUIPMENT: Uniform prescribed in the training schedule,
                                notebook, and pencil

TROOP REQUIREMENTS: None

TRANSPORTATION REQUIREMENTS: None

1. INTRODUCTION (20 minutes)

    a. Reasons

        (1) During combat operations the platoon leader will be required
            to make tactical decisions. For these decisions to be correct,
            he must be familiar with the strengths and weaknesses of move-
            ment formations, movement principles, the characteristics of
            events likely to occur during tactical movement, and he must
            be able to apply the problem solving process when making these
            decisions.

        (2) During the conduct of the Tank Platoon Battle Exercise "Conduct
            Tactical Movement," the platoon leader will be required to:
            1) determine movement formations, 2) react to an unscheduled
            halt order, 3) react to indirect fire, 4) react to an air attack,
            and 5) react to a defile.

    b. Objectives (transparency #1)

        To familiarize the platoon leader with:

        (1) Strengths and weaknesses of three movement formations.

(2) Characteristics of events likely to occur during a tactical movement.

(3) Movement principles.

(4) The problem solving process. (If the problem solving procedure has been taught for another tank platoon battle exercise it is not necessary to repeat it for this tank platoon battle exercise.)

c. Standards

At the completion of this period of instruction, the platoon leader will be able to explain the factors which impact upon the problem solving process, and upon tactical decisions pertaining to likely situations occurring during a tactical movement, and be able to make appropriate decisions when presented with descriptions of these situations.

2. EXPLANATION (20 minutes)

a. Strengths and Weaknesses of Movement Formation. Each movement formation has strong points and weak points relative to other movement formations. These strong points and weak points relate to the control, security, and speed characteristics of each formation. (transparency #2)

(1) Traveling - excellent control and speed, fair security.

(2) Traveling Overwatch - good control, security, and speed.

(3) Bounding Overwatch - fair control and speed, excellent security.

b. Characteristics of Events Occurring During Tactical Movement.

(1) Indirect Fire. Enemy indirect fire is a sudden event, occurring without warning. Indirect fire usually causes only temporary disabling damage to tanks unless a direct hit occurs. It will create confusion and a temporary loss of platoon control and may cause crew injuries. A concentrated stationary target array offers the enemy the best probability of success.

(2) Air Attack. Enemy air attack (high performance) is a sudden event, often occurring with very little or no warning. Once the attacking aircraft have initiated their attack run there is very little lateral adjustment they can make during the run. An elongated stationary target array whose long axis is the same as the attacking aircraft offers the enemy the best probability of success.

(3) Defile. A defile is a terrain restricted area such as a bridge, ford, road cut, causeway, a close route between terrain features, or a lane through mine fields or obstacles. Defiles are frequently covered by enemy fire or mines. The passage of a defile is always dangerous because it restricts and slows platoon movement and reduces firepower to the front.

c. Movement Principles

(1) Tactical Movement. (transparency #3)

   (a) If enemy contact is not likely, the platoon should move in traveling since this formation allows the greatest speed when maximum security is not needed.

   (b) If enemy contact is possible, the platoon should move in traveling overwatch. This formation allows good speed and good security.

   (c) If enemy contact is expected, the platoon should move in bounding overwatch. This formation maximizes security, although it sacrifices speed.

   (d) In some situations other factors can take precedence over the enemy factor. For example, when time is critical the platoon leader could choose the traveling formation for its speed even if enemy contact is possible or expected. In this instance the platoon leader takes a calculated risk on platoon security. Another factor that might take precedence over the enemy factor is limited visibility. In this situation the platoon leader could choose the traveling formation because it provides the best control.

(2) Unscheduled Halt Movement.

   (a) Coil. If off-road maneuver is possible, the platoon should move rapidly off the road and into a 360° hasty defensive position to provide security in all directions. (transparency #4)

   (b) Herringbone. If off-road maneuver is not possible, tanks should move rapidly and alternately to the right and left shoulders of the road and main guns should be laid to provide platoon security in all directions. (transparency #5)

(3) Movement During Indirect Fire. When indirect fire impacts upon or near the platoon, the platoon should move rapidly out of the area to prevent or reduce casualties and vehicle damage. This action degrades the enemy capability to engage a fleeting target. (transparency #6)

(4) Movement During An Air Attack. In this situation the platoon's best defense is to present a difficult target by scattering to the right and left axis of the aircraft run of attack. (transparency #7)

(5) Movement Through a Defile. In this situation the platoon should move by sections in a series of section supporting moves. The lead section first moves into an overwatch position, the trail section then secures the shoulders of the defile, the section in overwatch next passes through the defile and goes into an over-watch position beyond the defile, the section securing the shoulders finally passes through the defile and the platoon continues the tactical movement. This section supporting sequence of events maximizes security during the action. (transparency #8)

d. Problem Solving. (This sub-paragraph can be omitted if the problem solving procedure has been taught for another tank platoon battle exercise.)

Problem solving is a sequential process which addresses a problem and results in a decision that accommodates the problem. The steps involved in the problem solving process are: (transparency #9)

(1) Identifying the Problem. The first step in problem solving is to identify the problem. The problem solver must recognize an occurrence in the environment that may necessitate a change in what the platoon is doing.

(2) Identifying Factors Which Caused the Problem. The second step is to identify the factors in the environment which caused the problem. These factors fall into the categories of METTTS.

(3) Identify Viable Causes of Action. The third step is to identify viable causes of action. To be viable, a course of action must accommodate each factor which caused or significantly contributed to the problem. The problem solver must determine what is to be done and how it should be done.

(4) Identify Factors Impacting Upon Viable Causes of Action. In this step the problem solver identifies environmental conditions (categories of factors of METTTS) which must be considered because they significantly impact upon courses of action.

(5) Compare Viable Courses of Action With Each Other. In this step each course of action is compared with mission accomplishment and impacting factors. Then the problem solver compares each course of action with all other courses of action.

(6) Decision. The decision is the last step in the problem solving process. At this time the problem solver has all the available data which to base a decision and to determine what action to take to solve the problem.

3. DISCUSSION (42 minutes)

   a. Directions to the students.

      At this time we will discuss six tactical situations which might
      occur during a tactical movement. For each tactical situation you
      will explain, as appropriate to the situation, the strengths and
      weaknesses of movement formations, characteristics of indirect
      fire, air attack and defile, movement principles, the steps of
      problem solving, and your decisions for a particular situation.

   b. Situation One

      (1) General and Special Situations (transparency #10)

      (2) Explain the strengths and weaknesses of movement formations.

          Answer - refer to para. 2a

      (3) Explain the tactical movement principle.

          Answer - refer to para. 2c(1)

      (4) Apply each step in the problem solving process to Special
          Situation One.

          (a) What is the problem?

              ANSWER: To determine the initial movement formation.

          (b) What caused the problem?

              ANSWER: Team commander did not indicate the initial
                      movement formation.

          (c) What are the viable courses of action (CA-X)?

              ANSWER: CA-1, Move in traveling.
                      CA-2, Move in traveling overwatch.
                      CA-3, Move in bounding overwatch.

          (d) What factors significantly impact upon courses of action?

              ANSWER: Mission, enemy, and time.

          (e) How do the courses of action compare with each other?

              ANSWER: All CAs will accomplish the mission.
                      All CAs will accommodate the initial enemy factor.
                      CA-1, which is the fastest CA, best accommodates
                        the time factor.

(f) What is your decision for the initial movement formation?

ANSWER: Move in traveling.

c. Situation Two

(1) Special Situation (transparency #11)

(2) Explain the unscheduled halt movement principles.

Answer: refer to para. 2a

(3) Apply each step in the problem solving process to Special Situation Two.

(a) What is the problem?

ANSWER: To select a location for an unscheduled halt.

(b) What caused the problem?

ANSWER: Team commander's order to halt.

(c) What are the viable courses of action?

ANSWER: CA-1, Coil to the right side of the road.
CA-2, Coil to the left side of the road.

(d) What factors significantly impact upon courses of action?

ANSWER: Mission and terrain.

(e) How do courses of action compare with each other?

ANSWER: Both courses of action will accomplish the
immediate mission (order) to halt. (CA-1 pro-
vides better trafficability, defilade positions,
and larger fields of fire than does CA-2.)

(f) What is your decision for the location of the halt formation?

ANSWER: Direct the platoon to coil off the right side
of the road.

d. Situation Three

(1) Special Situation (transparency #12)

(2) Explain the indirect fire movement principles.

Answer: refer to para. 2c(3)

(3) Apply each step in the problem-solving process to Special Situation Three.

    (a) What is the problem?

        ANSWER: To select a direction in which to accelerate.

    (b) What caused the problem?

        ANSWER: Enemy indirect fire impacting upon the platoon.

    (c) What are the viable courses of action?

        ANSWER: CA-1, Accelerate the platoon forward.
                 CA-2, Accelerate the platoon to the left.
                 CA-3, Accelerate the platoon to the rear.

    (d) What factors significantly impact upon courses of action.

        ANSWER: Mission, enemy, terrain, and time.

    (e) How do courses of action compare with each other?

        ANSWER: None of the courses of action will jeopardize the mission CA-1 and CA-2 will best accommodate the enemy factor because it takes the platoon out of enemy indirect fire the quickest. The terrain will accommodate all courses of action. CA-1 has the least impact upon time constraints expressed by the team command in that the platoon does not deviate from its original direction.

    (f) What is your decision for reacting to indirect fire?

        ANSWER: Direct the platoon to accelerate forward.

e. Situation Four

(1) Special Situation (transparency #13)

(2) Explain the air attack movement principle.

    Answer: refer to para. 2c(4)

(3) Apply each step in the problem-solving process to Special Situation 4.

    (a) What is the problem?

        ANSWER: To react to enemy air attack

    (b) What caused the problem?

        ANSWER: Enemy air attack on the platoon.

(c) What are the viable courses of action?

ANSWER: CA-1, Direct tanks 11 and 13 to accelerate to the right front and tanks 12 and 14 to acclerate to the left front.
CA-2, Direct tanks 11 and 13 to accelerate hard right and tanks 12 and 14 to accelerate hard left.

(d) What factors significantly impact on courses of action?

ANSWER: Mission, enemy, terrain, and time.

(e) How do courses of action compare with each other?

ANSWER: Neither course of action will jeopardize the mission. CA-2 best accommodates the enemy factor because when the platoon scatters it offers less of a target to the enemy aircraft. The terrain will accommodate both courses of action.
CA-1 best accommodates the time factor expressed by the team commander because the platoon continues in the general original direction and will take less time to recognize.

(f) What is your decision for reacting to an air attack?

ANSWER: Direct tanks 11 and 13 to accelerate hard right and tanks 12 and 14 to accelerate hard left.

f. Situation Five

(1) Special Situation (transparency #14)

(2) Explain the strengths and weakness of movement formation.

Answer: refer to para. 2a

(3) Explain tactical movement principles.

Answer: refer to para. 2c(1)

(4) Apply each step in the problem-solving process to Special Situation Five.

(a) What is the problem?

ANSWER: To determine whether to change the movement formation.

(b) What caused the problem?

ANSWER: Report of two enemy tanks to the front.

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(c) What are the viable courses of action?

ANSWER: CA-1, Continue moving in traveling overwatch.
CA-2, Change the movement formation to bounding overwatch.

(d) What factors significantly impact upon courses of action?

ANSWER: Mission, enemy, and time.

(e) How do courses of action compare with each other?

ANSWER: Both courses of action will accomplish the mission.
CA-2 will accommodate the enemy factor better than CA-1 because it is the most secure movement formation.
CA-1 will accommodate the time factor stressed by the team commander better than CA-2 because it is a faster movement formation.

(f) What is your decision for changing the movement formation?

ANSWER: Change the movement formation to bounding overwatch.

g. Situation Six

(1) Special Situation (transparency #15)

(2) Explain the defile movement principle.

Answer: refer to para. 2c(5)

(3) Apply each step in the problem-solving process to Situation Six.

(a) What is the problem?

ANSWER: To select a movement formation for negotiating a defile.

(b) What caused the problem?

ANSWER: The need to negotiate a defile.

(c) What are the viable courses of action?

ANSWER: CA-1, Continue the movement formation of traveling overwatch and move through the defile.
CA-2, Change the movement formation to bounding overwatch and move through the defile.

(d) What factors significantly impact upon courses of action?

ANSWER: Mission, enemy, terrain, and time.

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(e) How do courses of action compare with each other?

> ANSWER: CA-2 minimizes risk and enhances mission accomplishment because it provides more security.
> Both CAs will accommodate the known enemy factor. However CA-2 will best accommodate a surprise enemy factor because it provides more security.
> The terrain will accommodate to both courses of action.
> CA-1 best accommodates the time factor stressed by the team commander because it is the faster course of action.

(f) What is your decision in regards to negotiating the defile?

> ANSWER: Change the movement formation to bounding over-watch and direct the platoon to execute the negotiate defile drill.

4. REVIEW (7 minutes)

a. Answer platoon leader and platoon sergeant questions.

b. Summary

(1) Strengths and weaknesses of movement formations.

(2) Characteristics of Selected Events Occurring During Tactical Movement.

(3) Movement Principles.

(4) Problem Solving.

c. Closing Statement. Problem solving in the tactical environment requires that the platoon leader be thoroughly familiar with the strengths and weaknesses of movement formations, characteristics of events that are likely to occur during a tactical movement, movement priniples, and the problem-solving process. With this knowledge the platoon leader can make logical decisions during tactical operations.

OBJECTIVE: To familiarize the platoon leader with:

● STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES OF MOVEMENT FORMATIONS

● CHARACTERISTICS OF EVENTS LIKELY TO OCCUR DURING
A TACTICAL MOVEMENT

● MOVEMENT PRINCIPLES

● PROBLEM SOLVING

#1

STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES OF MOVEMENT FORMATIONS

- TRAVELING   - execllent control and speed, fair
                         security

- TRAVELING OVERWATCH - good control, security, and speed

- BOUNDING OVERWATCH   - fair control and speed, excellent
                         security

#2

Transparencies #1 and #2

TACTICAL MOVEMENT PRINCIPLES

- IF ENEMY CONTACT IS NOT LIKELY THE PLATOON MOVES IN TRAVELING

- IF ENEMY CONTACT IS POSSIBLE THE PLATOON MOVES IN TRAVELING OVERWATCH

- IF ENEMY CONTACT IS EXPECTED THE PLATOON MOVES IN BOUNDING OVERWATCH

#3

COIL UNSCHEDULED HALT FORMATION

⟶ Direction platoon movement

#4

HERRINGBONE UNSCHEDULED HALT FORMATION
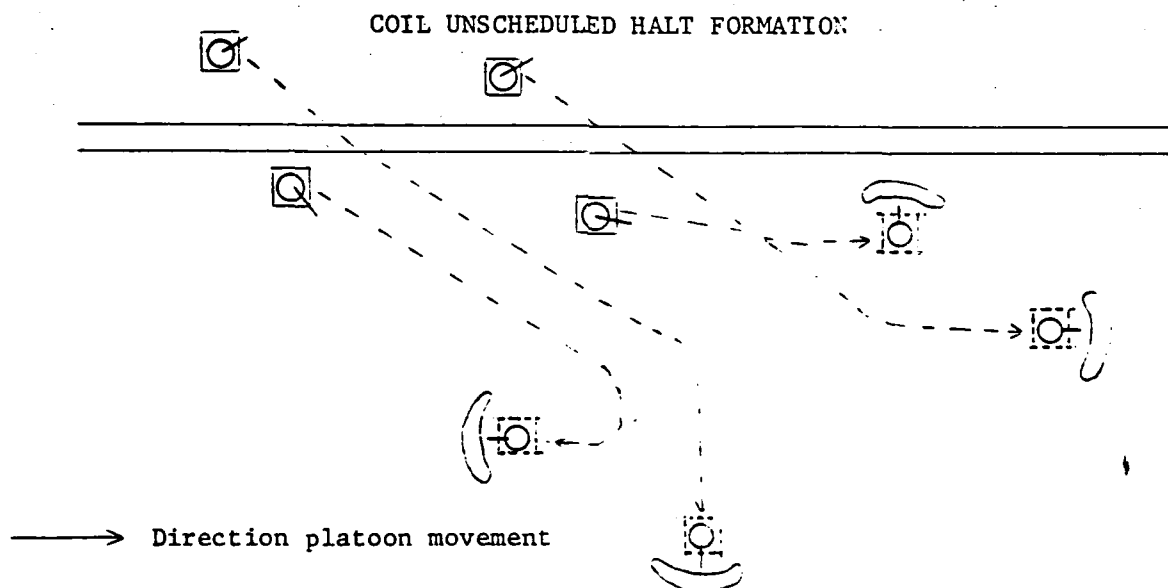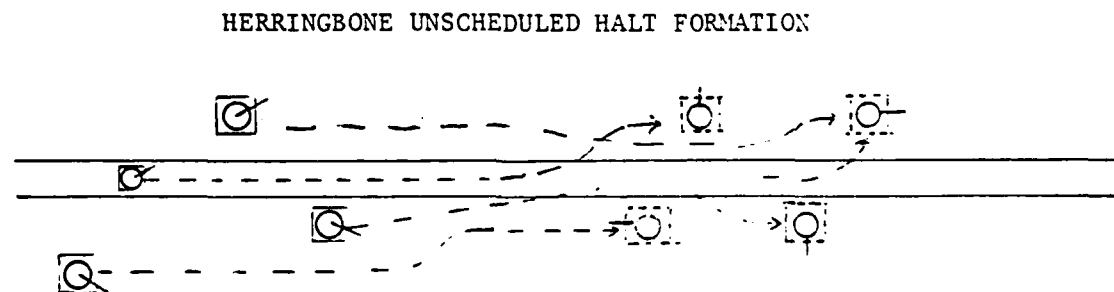
#5

Transparencies #3, #4, and #5

MOVEMENT DURING INDIRECT FIRE
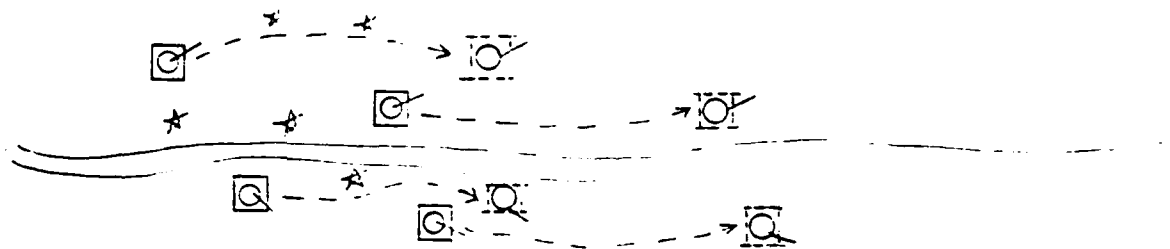
Direction of movement ─────────→

#6

MOVEMENT DURING AIR ATTACK

─────→ Direction aircraft attack

─────→ Direction platoon movement

#7a

─────→ Direction platoon movement

Direction aircraft attack
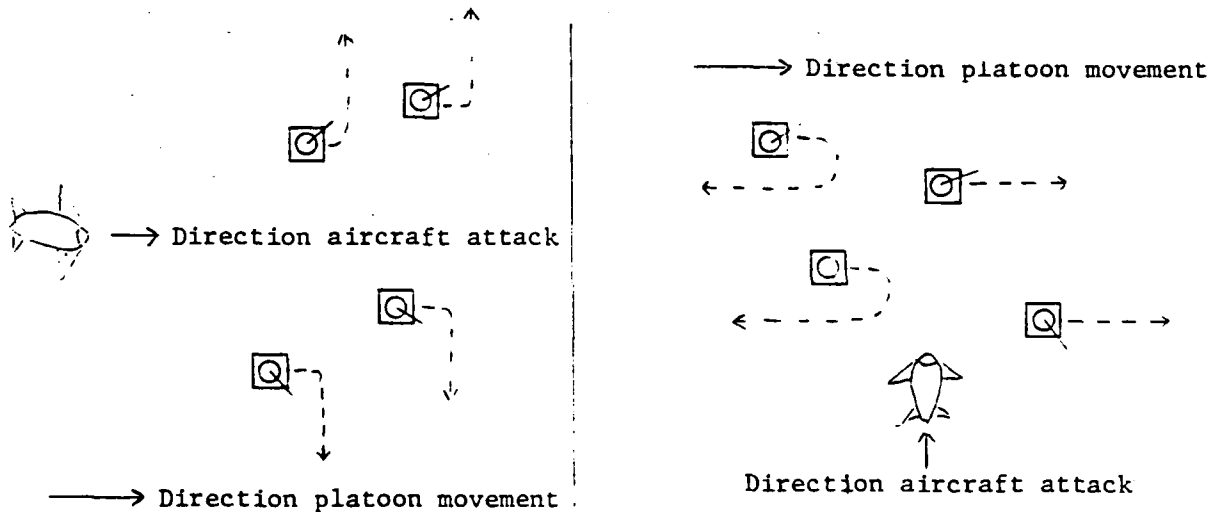
#7b

MOVEMENT THROUGH A DEFILE
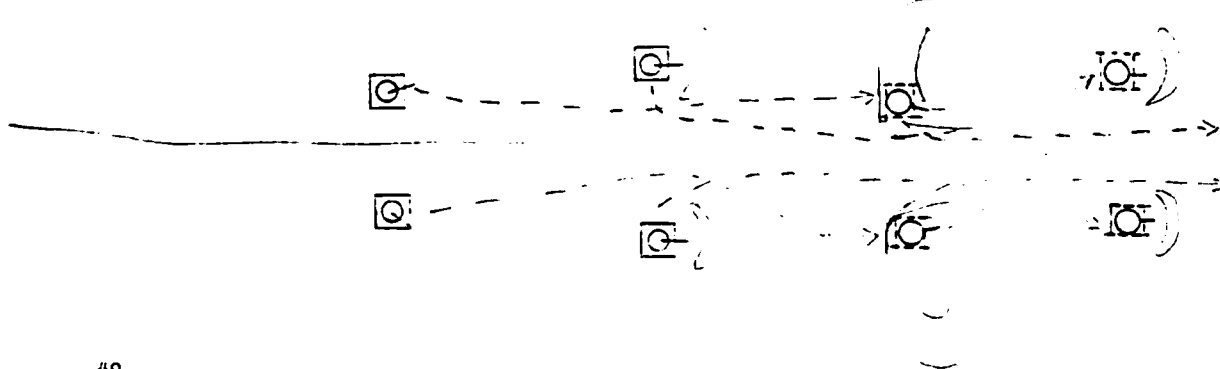
#8

Transparencies #6, #7, and #8

PROBLEM SOLVING

1. IDENTIFYING THE PROBLEM

2. IDENTIFYING FACTOR WHICH CAUSED THE PROBLEM

3. IDENTIFYING VIABLE COURSES OF ACTION

4. IDENTIFYING FACTORS IMPACTING UPON VIABLE COURSES OF ACTION

5. COMPARING COURSES OF ACTION

6. DECISION

#9

Transparency #9

GENERAL SITUATION

Team A passes through 1/3 Cavalry 270700__, 19__ and with the 1st
Platoon leading conducts a movement to contact East along Highway
N2 to seize Hill 210. No known enemy between 1/3 Cavalry and
RJ N2-N4, dismounted enemy faces moving East between RJ N2-N4 and
RJ N2-N6, enemy track vehicles reported vicinity Hill 210. Terrain
tank negotioble, weather clear and dry, visibility to 5000 meters
by 0900 hours.
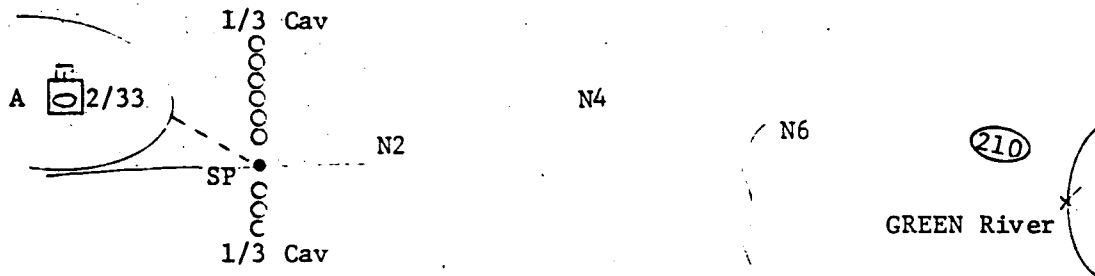
SPECIAL SITUATION ONE

You are the platoon leader 1/A/2/33 Armor. It is 261800__, 19__,
and the team commander has just finished giving the order for
tomorrow's operation (see General Situation). He emphasized that
speed, consistent with security, was essential to prevent enemy
reorganization along GREEN River. The team commander did not
mention what the 1st Platoon's initial movement formation would be.

#10

Transparency #10

SPECIAL SITUATION TWO

(The mission in the general situation remains the same.) You are
the platoon leader of 1/A/2/33 Armor. Your platoon, moving in a
traveling formation, is leading the team in a movement to contact
operation. Suddenly you receive the following message from the
team commander: HALT YOUR PLATOON, WAIT FURTHER ORDERS.

BIRD
Creek

→ Direction platoon movement

/ N4

N2
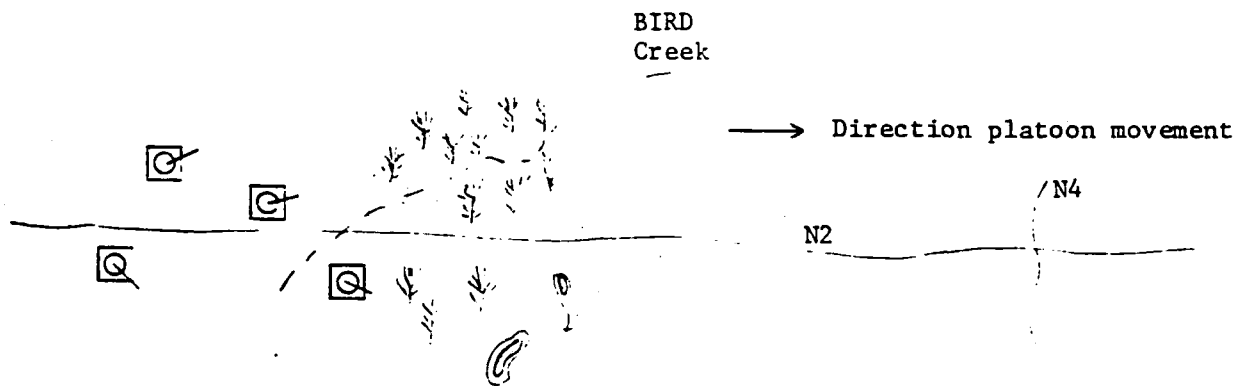
#11

SPECIAL SITUATION THREE

(The mission in the general situation remains the same.) You are
the platoon leader of 1/A/2/33 Armor. Your platoon continues to
move in the traveling formation and to lead the team in a movement
to contact operation. Suddenly indirect fire impacts on the pla-
toon formation.

→ Direction platoon movement

/ N4

N2

SPRING Creek
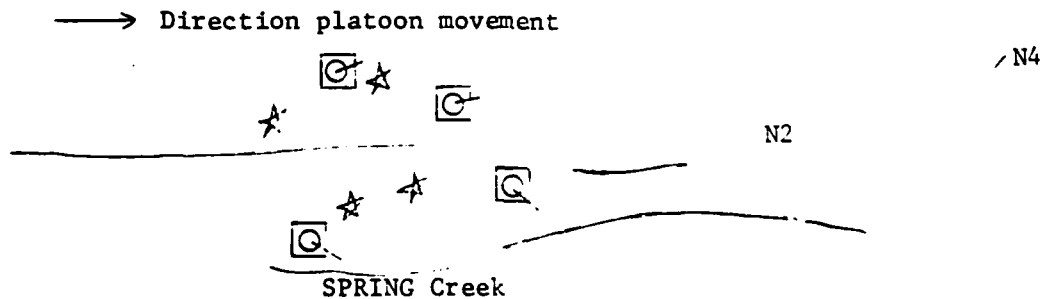
#12

Transparencies #11 and #12

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SPECIAL SITUATION FOUR

(The mission in the general situation remains the same.) You are
the platoon leader of 1/A/2/33 Armor. Your platoon continues to
move in the traveling formation and to lead the team in a movement
to contact operation. Suddenly tank 14 reports: ENEMY AIRCRAFT -
SIX O'CLOCK.

, N4

N2 _____

⟶ Direction platoon movement
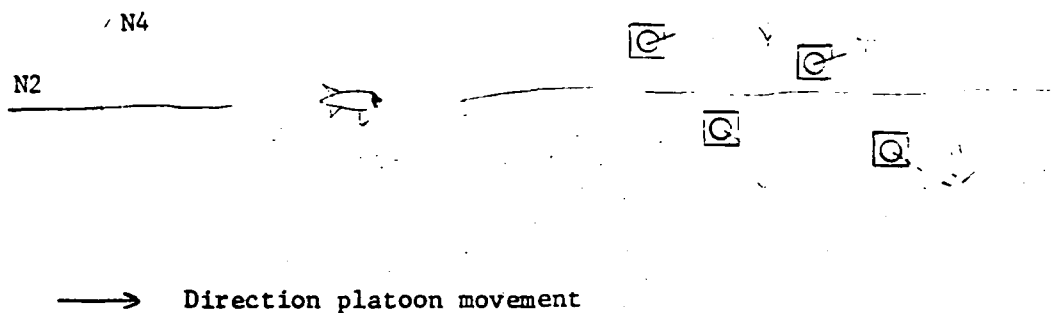
#13

- -

SPECIAL SITUATION FIVE

(The mission in the general situation remains the same.) You are
the platoon leader of 1/A/2/33 Armor. Your platoon, having changed to
a traveling overwatch formation, continues to lead the team in a move-
ment to contact operation. As your platoon crosses RJ N2-N6 the
team commander reports that two T-72 tanks are approaching hill 210
from Green River.

, N6

N2

210

GREEN River
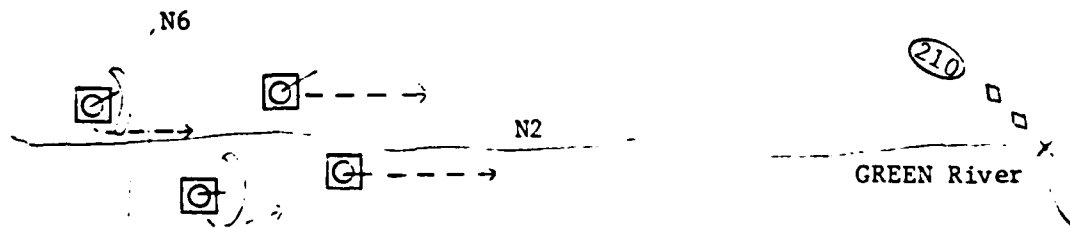
#14

Transparencies #13 and #14

SPECIAL SITUATION SIX

(The mission in the general situation remains the same.) You are
the platoon leader of 1/A/2/33 Armor. Your platoon, moving in a
traveling overwatch formation continues to lead the team in a
movement to contact operation. Enemy contact is possible. Your
section, the lead one, has just encountered a defile.
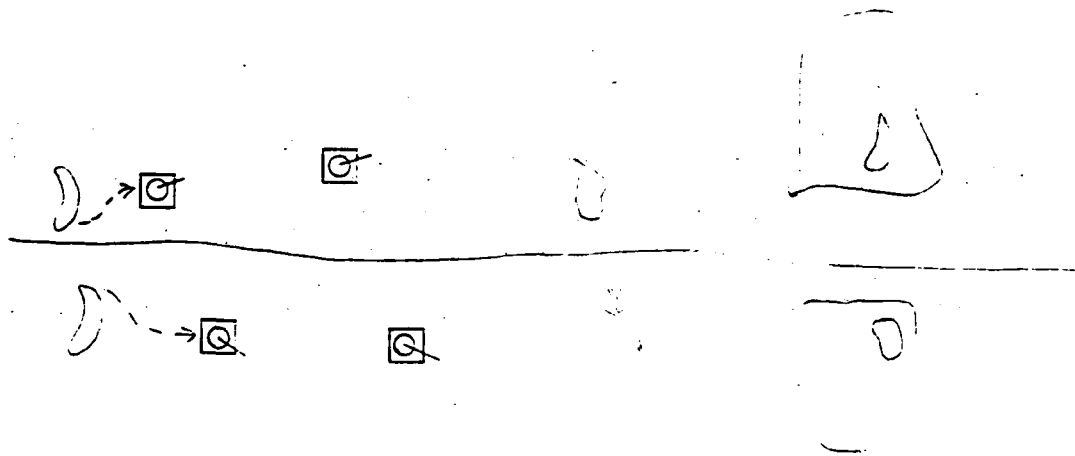
---------------> Direction platoon movement

#15

Transparency #15

APPENDIX B

TABLE OF CONTENTS

APPENDIX B

EXERCISE TRAINER'S GUIDE

TANK PLATOON BATTLE EXERCISE
"CONDUCT TACTICAL MOVEMENT"

1. INTRODUCTION. The Exercise Trainer's Guide (ETG) is an
    outline of a training procedure for implementing the Tank
    Platoon Battle Exercise (TPBE),'Conduct Tactical Movement",
    and its components: Platoon Leader Exercises (PLEs) and
    Tank Platoon Battle Drills (TPBDs).

2. PURPOSE. The purpose of the ETG is to provide the trainer
    with a condensed tactical training tool which can be "taken
    off the shelf" and applied with very little preparation. The
    flexibility of the ETG also permits selecting single PLEs or
    TPBDs to correct specific platoon leader or platoon
    deficiencies.

3. SCOPE. The ETG contains five PLEs and eight TPBDs. A logical
    tactical combination of four PLEs and six TPBDs makes up the
    TPBE. (Three movement drills, one unscheduled halt drill,
    one negotiate defile drill, and either the react to indirect
    fire drill or react to air attack drill.) Each PLE and TPBD
    contains specific instructional procedures. However, time
    and distance standards applicable to local policy will be filled
    in by the training manager.

PLATOON LEADER EXERCISE
"DETERMINE MOVEMENT FORMATION"

1. TRAINING OBJECTIVE: Direct the platoon leader to place the platoon in
a column formation, to dismount the crewmen, and to assemble the pla-
toon at the training site. Explain to the platoon leader that the
training objective is to learn to determine the correct movement
formation under varying conditions. This will require that he consider
the strengths and weaknesses of movement formations, to confirm that
the movement selection is consistent with movement principles (in the
absence of any other overriding considerations), and apply the problem
solving process. Also explain the conditions under which the task
will be performed and the standards that must be met. The task,
conditions, and standards are as follows:

a. Task: To select the correct movement formation.

    (1) Traveling

            (or)

    (2) Traveling overwatch

            (or)

    (3) Bounding overwatch

b. Conditions:

    (1) Friendly:

        (a) The platoon is in a team assembly area
             and is preparing for tomorrow's operation
             which is to move as the lead unit during
             the movement phase of a team tactical
             operation.

                        (or)

        (b) The platoon is moving as the lead unit
             during the movement phase of a team
             tactical operation.

    (2) Enemy:

        (a) Enemy contact is not likely

                        (or)

        (b) Enemy contact is possible

                        (or)

        (c) Enemy contact is expected.

c. Standards: See Scorer's Checklist.

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2. EXPLANATION: Remind the platoon leader that he has recently received a unit of instruction on tactical movement decision making. The unit familiarized him with: the strengths and weaknesses of movement formation, characteristics of events likely to occur during a tactical movement, movement principles, and the problem solving process.

   a. Explain to the platoon leader how the exercise will be conducted.

      (1) The Platoon Leader Exercise "Determine Movement Formation: consists of three sub-exercises. Each sub-exercise requires the platoon leader to determine the correct movement formation, i.e., traveling, traveling overwatch, or bounding overwatch. After selecting a movement formation the platoon leader announces his decision to the platoon in the form of an order and the platoon executes the appropriate movement formation.

      (2) To conduct the platoon leader exercise, sub-exercises indicated above are coupled with their companion platoon battle drills. For example: the platoon leader sub-exercise, which leads the platoon leader to select the traveling formation, is coupled with the platoon battle drill Platoon Moves in Traveling, the sub-exercise, which leads the platoon leader to select the traveling overwatch formation, is coupled with the platoon battle drill Platoon Moves in Traveling Overwatch, etc. These couplings are then sequenced and executed in a realistic tactical context. Execution of the first coupling is initiated by a scenario, whereas the execution of subsequent couplings are initiated by action cues.

      (3) The sub-exercises of the platoon leader exercise, with their companion platoon battle drills, may be sequenced and conducted by using one of the following variations: (Variation is for trainer information only.)

      (4) Conduct of Variation One.

VARIATION ONE

SCNRO		ACT.CUE		ACT.CUE		
#1		#1		#2		
↓		↓		↓		
PLE-T	PBD-T	PLE-TOW	PBD-TOW	PLE-BOW	PBD-BOW	CRITIQUE
HALT	MOVE	MOVE	MOVE	MOVE	MOVE	ASSEMBLE

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(a)   For the first platoon leader sub-exercise the
      trainer will read Scenario One to the platoon
      leader while referring to a sketch map. (The
      scenario helps the trainer to create a realis-
      tic tactical context within which the platoon
      leader makes a decision, announces it, and
      directs the platoon to execute the decision.)

(b)   For the second platoon leader sub-exercise the
      trainee will announce Action Cue One by sending
      a radio message to the platoon leader while the
      platoon is moving in the platoon battle drill
      selected during the first sub-exercise. (When
      OPFOR is available the trainer will direct them
      to execute non-verbal action cues.)

(c)   For the third platoon leader sub-exercise the
      trainer will announce Action Cue Two by sending
      a radio message to the platoon leader while the
      platoon is moving in the platoon battle drill
      selected during the second sub-exercise. (When
      OPFOR are available the trainer will direct
      them to execute non-verbal action cues.)

(d)   When the scenario is read the platoon leader
      should take notes and ask necessary questions.

(e)   After the scenario has been presented or an
      action cue given the platoon leader will make
      his decision and order the platoon to execute
      the decision. The trainer will monitor the
      platoon leader's signal to the platoon to
      determine if the correct decision was made. If
      the decision was incorrect the trainer will allow
      the decision battle drill to be conducted and
      discuss the incorrect decision at the end of the
      platoon leader exercise.

(5)   Conduct of Variation Two.

VARIATION TWO

SCNRO #2 ↓		ACT.CUE #3 ↓		ACT.CUE #4 ↓		
PLE-TOW	PBD-TOW	PLE-BOW	PBD-BOW	PLE-T	PBD-T	CRITIQUE
HALT	MOVE	MOVE	MOVE	MOVE	MOVE	ASSEMBLE

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(a) For the first platoon leader sub-exercise
the trainer will read Scenario Two... (Follow
Variation One for subsequent procedure.)

(b) For the second platoon leader sub-exercise
the trainer will announce Action Cue Three...
(Follow Variation One for subsequent
procedure.)

(c) For the third platoon leader sub-exercise the
trainer will announce Action Cue Four...
(Follow Variation One for subsequent procedure.)

(d) Follow Variation One procedure.

(e) Follow Variation One procedure.

> NOTE: The trainer, by using action cues allows the platoon
> leader and the platoon to make the transition from
> one platoon leader sub-exercise--platoon battle drill
> coupling to another platoon leader sub-exercise
> platoon battle drill coupling without halting the
> platoon.

b. Emphasize the following before conducting the platoon leader
exericise:

(1) Problem solving is a step-by-step sequential and
logical process.

(2) Time is essential when making tactical decisions.

3. APPLICATION:

a. Variation One, Sub-Exercise One (Select traveling formation).

(1) Read Scenario One to the platoon leader.

SCENARIO ONE

"It is 1800, 28 ___, 19__. You are the platoon leader of
1/A/2/33 Armor. Team A is an assembly area and you have
just returned from the CP where the team commander issued
his order for tomorrow's operation. Excerpts from the
order are . . . Team A crosses SP 0600, 29 ___, 19__, in a
column of platoons, 1st platoon leading, and conducts a
movement to contact east along Highway N2 and seizes Hill
210. No enemy reported between 1/3 Cavalry screen and RJ
N2-N4. Terrain is generally tank negotiable and the
weather is expected to be clear with visibility to 5000
meters by 0900 hours. . .. The team commander stressed

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that speed, consistent with movement security, would be essential to prevent enemy reorganization west of GREEN River. He did not designate a movement formation for the 1st platoon."
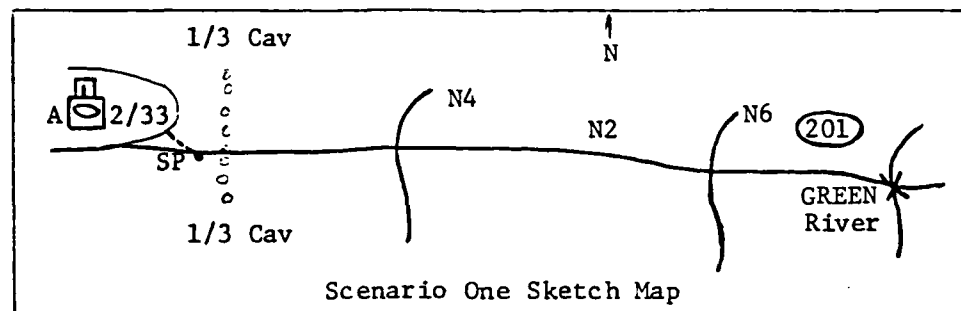
Scenario One Sketch Map

    (2)   After the platoon leader has had a short time to consider the scenario tell him to make his movement formation decision, have the crewmen mount the tanks, and then signal the platoon to execute his decision.

    (3)   The trainer will monitor the platoon leader's execution signal to the platoon to determine if the correct decision was made.

b.   Variation One, Sub-Exercise Two (Change to traveling Overwatch Formation).

    (1)   Select Action Cue One and transmit it by radio over the team command net. (If OPFOR are available direct them to execute non-verbal Action Cue One.)

ACTION CUE ONE

"THIS IS BRAVO FOUR SIX (air scout) –– VEHICLE DUST CLOUDS FOUR THOUSAND METERS TO YOUR FRONT –– WILL CHECK IT OUT AND REPORT BACK –– OUT"

---

    (2)   After the action cue has been transmitted (or executed by OPFOR) the platoon leader will make his movement formation decision and signal the platoon to execute his decision.

    (3)   The trainer will monitor the platoon leader's execution signal to the platoon to determine if the correct decision was made.

c. Variation One, Sub-Exercise Three (Change to bounding overwatch formation).

   (1) Select Action Cue Two and transmit it by radio over the team command net. (If OPFOR are available direct them to execute non-verbal Action Cue Two.)

   ACTION CUE TWO

   "THIS IS BRAVO FOUR SIX (air scout)--TWO ENEMY TANKS THREE THOUSAND METERS TO YOUR FRONT MOVING EAST ALONG HIGHWAY NOVEMBER TWO--OUT"

   ---

   (2) After the action cue has been transmitted (or executed by OPFOR) the platoon leader will make his movement formation decision and signal the platoon to execute his decision.

   (3) The trainer will monitor the platoon leader's execution signal to the platoon to determine if the correct decision was made.

d. Variation Two, Sub-Exercise One (Select traveling overwatch formation).

   (1) Read Scenario Two to the platoon leader. (The trainer will refer to Scenario One sketch map when presenting this scenario.)

   SCENARIO TWO

   "It is 0555, 29 ___, 19__. You are the platoon leader of 1/A/2/33 Armor. Your platoon is to lead the team in a movement to contact east along Highway N2 and seize Hill 210. No enemy is reported between the 1/3 Cavalry screen and RJ N2-N4. Terrain is generally tank negotiable and the weather is clear with visibility to 3000 meters. As your platoon, moving in the traveling formation, approaches the SP you receive the following message from the team commander. FRIENDLY PATROL REPORTS ENEMY CONTACT TWO THOUSAND METERS EAST OF YOUR PRESENT POSITION ALONG HIGHWAY NOVEMBER TWO--SMALL ARMS FIRE EXCHANGED--ACKNOWLEDGE."

   ---

(2) After the platoon leader has had a short time to consider the scenario tell him to make his movement formation decision, have the crewmen mount the tanks, and then signal the platoon to execute his decision.

(3) The trainer will monitor the platoon leader's execution signal to the platoon to determine if the correct decision was made.

d. Variation Two, Sub-Exercise Two (Change to bounding over-watch formation.)

(1) Select Action Cue Three and transmit it by radio over the team command net. (If OPFOR are available direct them to execute non-verbal Action Cue Three.)

```
+--------------------------------------------------------+
|                  ACTION CUE THREE                      |
|                                                        |
| "THIS IS BRAVO FOUR SIX (air scout)--ONE ENEMY TRACK   |
|                                                        |
| VEHICLE FOUR THOUSAND METERS TO THE FRONT APPROACHING  |
|                                                        |
| HILL TWO TEN FROM THE SOUTHEAST--OUT."                 |
+--------------------------------------------------------+
```

(2) After the action cue has been transmitted (or executed by OPFOR) the platoon leader will make his movement formation decision and signal the platoon to execute his decision.

(3) The trainer will monitor the platoon leader's execution signal to the platoon to determine if the correct decision was made.

e. Variation Two, Sub-Exercise Three (Change to traveling formation).

(1) Select Action Cue Four and transmit it to the platoon leader by radio. (If OPFOR are available direct them to execute non-verbal Action Cue Four.)

```
+--------------------------------------------------------+
|                  ACTION CUE FOUR                       |
|                                                        |
| "THIS IS JULIETT TWO ONE (team commander)--FRIENDLY    |
|                                                        |
| FORCES HAVE SECURED GREEN RIVER BRIDGE--ENEMY TANKS    |
|                                                        |
| ASSEMBLING TWO THOUSAND METERS EAST OF GREEN RIVER     |
|                                                        |
| BRIDGE--MOVE RAPIDLY TO GREEN RIVER BRIDGE AND LINKUP  |
|                                                        |
| AND SUPPORT FRIENDLY UNITS AT THE BRIDGE--SMOKE MISSIONS|
|                                                        |
| ARE AVAILABLE TO SMOKE HILL TWO TEN--ACKNOWLEDGE."     |
+--------------------------------------------------------+
```

(2) After the action cue has been transmitted (or executed by OPFOR) the platoon leader will make his movement formation decision and signal the platoon to execute the decision.

(3) The trainer will monitor the platoon leader's execution signal to the platoon to determine if the correct decision was made.

4. SCORING AND FEEDBACK:

a. Scoring. The trainer will score the platoon leader sub-exercise by monitoring the platoon leader's execution signals to the platoon. In addition, after the platoon leader exercise is completed the trainer will ask the platoon leader two questions pertaining to how he arrived at each decision. The platoon leader's responses will be entered in the Scorer's Checklist. The platoon battle drills, which are conducted sequentially with the platoon leader sub-exercises, will be scored according to the platoon battle drills Scorer's Checklist.

b. Feedback. After the platoon leader exercise components and the platoon battle drills have been scored the trainer will critique the platoon leader's and the platoon's performance using the Scorer's Checklist as a reference. It is desirable to permit the platoon leader, tank commander, and crewmembers to criticize their own performance and suggest their own corrections.

(1) Tell the platoon leader and the platoon which tasks were performed correctly.

(2) Tell the platoon leader and the platoon which tasks were performed incorrectly.

(3) Tell the platoon leader and the platoon how to correct any tasks that were performed incorrectly.

c. After the critique, the trainer may direct the platoon leader to return to the initial training site to conduct the platoon leader exercise again using a different variation of sub-exercises sequences.

5. CROSSTRAINING: If time permits the platoon sergeant, acting as the platoon leader, will conduct the platoon leader exercise.

PLATOON BATTLE DRILL
"PLATOON MOVES IN TRAVELING"

1. TRAINING OBJECTIVE: Direct the platoon leader to place the platoon in a column formation, to dismount the crewmen, and to assemble the platoon at the demonstration site. Explain to the platoon that the training objective is for the platoon to learn to move in traveling. Also explain the conditions under which the task will be performed and the standards that must be met. The task, conditions, and standards are as follows:

   a. Task: The platoon moves in traveling.

   b. Conditions:

      (1) Friendly: The platoon is moving as the lead unit during the movement phase of a team tactical operation.

      (2) Enemy: Enemy contact is not likely.

   c. Standards: See walk-thru.

2. ORIENTATION: Explain to the platoon that the task is important because it is frequently used during the movement phase of several tactical operations. The formation facilitates fast movement and control, but it is the movement most vulnerable to enemy action.

   a. Stress the following points:

      (1) Movement is oriented on the lead tank.

      (2) The correct interval between tanks must be maintained.

      (3) Ground and air security must be maintained.

      (4) Covered and concealed routes are followed when possible.

      (5) Control points are crossed on schedule unless enemy contact makes this impossible.

   b. Explain that the standards listed in the walk-thru are based on the following principles:

      (1) Intervals between tanks must be large enough to reduce the likelihood of more than one tank being disabled by a single enemy round and small enough to maintain visual control.

      (2) Main guns must be oriented on front and flank sectors to facilitate the rapid engagement of ground targets. (The following platoon will provide rear security for the lead platoon.)

      (3) Ground observers must be oriented on front and flank sectors to facilitate the rapid acquisition of ground targets. (The following platoon will provide rear security for the lead platoon.)

      (4) Air observers must be oriented on front and flank sectors to facilitate the rapid acquisition of air targets. (The following platoon will provide rear security for the lead platoon.)

(5) Covered and concealed routes must be followed when possible to reduce vulnerability and detection.

(6) The platoon leader must monitor the movement formation and security actions and promptly correct deficiencies noted to insure maximum security and rapid response to enemy action. The platoon leader must also adjust speeds and MOPP levels to changes in the tactical situation.

3. DEMONSTRATION: If possible, the platoon should observe the battle drill being conducted by another platoon. However, if such a demonstration is not feasible the battle drill should be demonstrated by using a chalkboard, terrain board, or a field sand table.

a. Tell the platoon members that during the demonstration they should pay particular attention to the actions of the tank that corresponds in number to their own.

b. Demonstrate and explain to the platoon the following:

(1) The general configuration of the traveling formation. (Indicate by platoon vehicle number the location of each tank in the formation.)

Direction of movement ⟶

←—mtr →

mtr

(2) Interval between tanks:

(a) Lateral interval between tanks is _____ meters. (Within + _____ meters.)

(b) Depth interval between tanks is _____ meters. (Within + _____ meters.)

(3) Security measures.

(a) Main guns oriented on assigned sectors.

  1. Tank 11. 11 o'clock to 2 o'clock.

  2. Tank 12. 10 o'clock to 1 o'clock.

  3. Tank 13.   1 o'clock to 4 o'clock.

  4. Tank 14.   8 o'clock to 11 o'clock.

Direction of movement ⟶

      (b) Ground observers oriented on assigned sectors.
          (Same sectors as indicated for main guns.)

      (c) Air observers oriented on assigned sectors.
          (Same sectors as indicated for main gun.)

  (4) Platoon movement over covered and concealed route.

  (5) Platoon movement across control points at designated times.
     (Within ± _____ minutes.)

  (6) Visual signals used with the traveling formation.

      (a) Traveling. (Right arm extended overhead, followed by a
          full circular (vertical plane) arm motion.)

      (b) Extend interval between tanks.*

      (c) Close interval between tanks.*

      (d) Orient main gun on assigned sector.*

      (e) Orient ground observer on assigned sector.*

      (f) Orient air observer on assigned sector.*

  (7) SPOTREP submitted upon enemy contact.**

      (a) Who (Platoon leader's call sign)

      (b) What (Type and size of enemy)

      (c) Where (Enemy location)

      (d) When (Time enemy seen)

      (e) Doing What (Enemy activity)

      (f) Own Action (Platoon leader's action)

c. Summarize what was demonstrated.

---

*If visual signals have not been developed, the unit should use local
visual signals SOP in the interim.

** When applicable.   68

4. WALK-THRU:

    a. Before starting the walk-thru:

        (1) Explain to the platoon how the walk-thru will be conducted:

            (a) Radio silence will be in effect during the battle drill. The trainer will use his radio for coaching and performance feedback. He will address his comments to the appropriate tank commander who will acknowledge the comment with a short reply, i.e., "This is _____, Roger, Out."

            (b) Crewmen will mount their tanks and the platoon leader will signal the platoon to move out and then to execute the battle drill PLATOON MOVES IN TRAVELING.

            (c) The platoon will conduct the traveling formation at a reduced speed of _____ kmph.

            (d) The trainer will coach the platoon leader and the tank commanders on correct traveling formation procedures.

            (e) The trainer will provide feedback to the platoon leader and the tank commanders on good and poor performances.

            (f) The trainer will halt the battle drill after the platoon has moved in traveling and the platoon leader has had an opportunity to correct errors noted. (The trainer may halt the battle drill at any time to emphasize a teaching point, correct flagrant errors, or to prevent personal injury or equipment damage.)

            (g) The trainer will assemble the platoon and conduct a critique of its performance. During the critique, platoon personnel will be encouraged to ask questions which the trainer will answer. After the critique, the tank commanders will be given an opportunity to discuss individual and crew performance with their respective crews.

        (2) Review and emphasize the following before conducting the battle drill:

            (a) Visual signals for initiating the traveling formation and controlling movement and security.

            (b) Lateral and depth intervals between tanks.

            (c) Ground and air security requirements.

            (d) Orienting movement on the lead tank.

            (e) Paying attention to the platoon leader and following his orders.

    b. During the walk-thru:

        (1) Inform the platoon that radio silence is in effect until enemy contact and direct the crewmen to mount their tanks.

        (2) Direct the platoon leader to move out and to signal the platoon to execute the battle drill, PLATOON MOVES IN TRAVELING. Observe the platoon and apply the STANDARDS:

PLATOON STANDARDS

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┌─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│ · PLATOON MAINTAINS CORRECT INTERVAL BETWEEN TANKS.           │
│                                                               │
│   -LATERAL INTERVAL BETWEEN TANKS IS _____ METERS.            │
│    (WITHIN + _____ METERS.)                                   │
│   -DEPTH INTERVAL BETWEEN TANKS IS _____ METERS.              │
│    (WITHIN + _____ METERS.)                                   │
│                                                               │
│ · PLATOON MAINTAINS GROUND AND AIR MOVEMENT SECURITY.         │
│                                                               │
│   -MAIN GUNS ORIENTED ON ASSIGNED SECTORS.                    │
│   -GROUND OBSERVERS ORIENTED ON ASSIGNED SECTOR.              │
│   -AIR OBSERVERS ORIENTED ON ASSIGNED SECTORS.                │
│                                                               │
│ · PLATOON MOVES OVER COVERED AND CONCEALED ROUTES             │
│   WHEN POSSIBLE.                                              │
│                                                               │
│ · LEAD TANK CROSSES START POINT AT DESIGNATED TIME.           │
│   (WITHIN + _____ MINUTES.)                                   │
│                                                               │
│ · LEAD TANK CROSSES RELEASE POINT AT DESIGNATED TIME.         │
│   (WITHIN + _____ MINUTES.)                                   │
└─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┘
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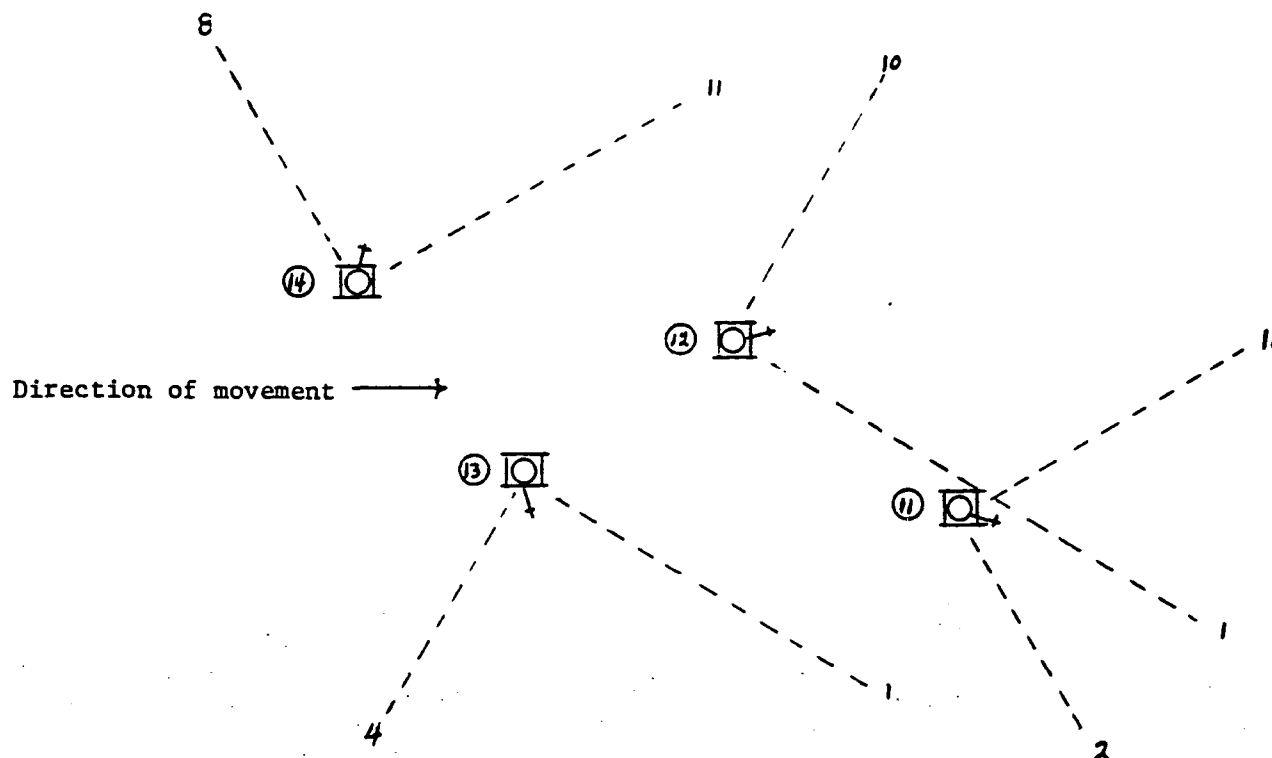
(a) Coach the TCs to:

    <u>1</u>. Maintain correct position in the traveling formation.

    <u>2</u>. Adjust intervals as necessary to maintain formation.

    <u>3</u>. Maintain movement security.

(b) Give feedback to the TCs on good and poor performance.

PLATOON LEADER STANDARDS

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┌─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│ · PLATOON LEADER GIVES THE CORRECT SIGNAL FOR THE             │
│   TRAVELING FORMATION.                                        │
│                                                               │
│ · PLATOON LEADER GIVES THE CORRECT SIGNALS FOR                │
│   CORRECTING FORMATION AND SECURITY ERRORS.                   │
│                                                               │
│   -EXTEND INTERVAL BETWEEN TANKS.                             │
│   -CLOSE INTERVAL BETWEEN TANKS.                              │
│   -ORIENT MAIN GUN ON ASSIGNED SECTOR.                        │
│   -ORIENT GROUND OBSERVER ON ASSIGNED SECTOR.                 │
│   -ORIENT AIR OBSERVER ON ASSIGNED SECTOR.                    │
│                                                               │
│ · PLATOON LEADER PROMPTLY CORRECTS FORMATION ERRORS.          │
│                                                               │
│   -LATERAL INTERVAL.                                          │
│   -DEPTH INTERVAL.                                            │
│                                                               │
│ · PLATOON LEADER PROMPTLY CORRECTS SECURITY ERRORS.           │
│                                                               │
│   -MAIN GUN ORIENTATION.                                      │
│   -GROUND OBSERVER ORIENTATION.                               │
│   -AIR OBSERVER ORIENTATION.                                  │
└─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┘
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.PLATOON LEADER DIRECTS MOVEMENT OVER COVERED AND
  CONCEALED ROUTES.

.PLATOON LEADER ORIENTS MOVEMENT TO INSURE CROSSING
  CONTROL POINTS.

.PLATOON LEADER INSURES THAT THE PLATOON CROSSES
  THE START POINT AT THE DESIGNATED TIME.

.PLATOON LEADER INSURES THAT THE PLATOON CROSSES
  THE RELEASE POINT AT THE DESIGNATED TIME.

.PLATOON LEADER SUBMITS SPOTREP.

-WHO
-WHAT
-WHERE
-WHEN
-DOING WHAT
-OWN ACTION
```

    (a) Coach the platoon leader to:

        1. Promptly correct formation errors.

        2. Promptly correct security errors.

        3. Adhere to designated control measures:
           rate of march, route, control points, start points,
           release point, etc.

        4. Submit SPOTREP in the clear.

    (b) Give feedback to the platoon leader on good and poor
        performance.

5. PRACTICE, SCORING, AND FEEDBACK: After completing the walk-thru
the platoon will conduct the battle drill at normal movement speed.
The trainer will score the platoon's performance, using the stan-
dards listed in the Scorer's Checklist as a reference. The scoring
will be the basis for the performance feedback during the battle
drill and for the critique at the end of the battle drill.

   a. Practice.

     (1) Explain to the platoon how the battle drill will be con-
        ducted:

        (a) Inform the platoon that radio silence is in effect until
           enemy contact. However, the trainer will coach by radio
           if necessary.

        (b) Inform the platoon that they will mount their tanks and
           upon signal from the platoon leader, the platoon will
           conduct the battle drill PLATOON MOVES IN TRAVELING.

        (c) Inform the platoon that during the conduct of the battle
           drill the trainer will coach the platoon and score its
           performance.

(d) Inform the platoon that during the conduct of the battle drill the trainer will provide performance feedback.

(e) Inform the platoon that when the battle drill has been completed the trainer will halt the platoon, assemble the crewmembers, and critique the platoon's performance.

(f) Direct the platoon leader to prepare to start-up. Give him a few minutes to speak to his platoon before mounting the tanks.

(2) During the practice:

(a) Direct the platoon leader to signal the platoon to execute the battle drill PLATOON MOVES IN TRAVELING.

(b) Observe the following:

1. The platoon's execution of traveling.

2. That the platoon maintains movement formation and movement security.

3. That the platoon moves over covered and concealed routes when possible.

4. That the platoon adheres to control measures.

5. That the platoon leader gives the correct traveling signal.

6. That the platoon leader responds to formation and security errors.

7. That the platoon leader gives the correct signals for correcting formation and security errors.

8. That the platoon leader adheres to control measures.

9. That the platoon leader orients movement over covered and concealed routes when possible.

(c) Listen for the platoon leader to submit a SPOTREP upon enemy contact.

b. Scoring. Scoring will be conducted according to the procedures outlined in the Scorer's Checklist. It will begin when the platoon leader signals execute PLATOON MOVES IN TRAVELING and end when the platoon has completed the traveling movement and the platoon leader has had an opportunity to correct formation and security errors.

c. Feedback. Training feedback will be provided to the platoon by the trainer during the battle drill and at the conclusion of the battle drill.

(1) During the battle drill the trainer will inform the platoon leader and the tank commanders what they did well and what they did poorly. The trainer will monitor corrections of poor performance and provide feedback on the corrections to the responsible individual.

(2) At the end of the battle drill the trainer will critique the platoon's performance using the Scorer's Checklist as a reference. (The training aid used in the demonstration should be used at this time to illustrate errors and corrective measures.) It is desirable to permit the platoon leader, tank commanders, and crewmembers to criticize their own performance and suggest their own corrections.

    (a) Tell the platoon which tasks were performed correctly.

    (b) Tell the platoon which tasks were performed incorrectly.

    (c) Tell the platoon how to correct any tasks that were incorrectly performed.

(3) After the critique allow the tank commanders time to discuss individual and crew performance with their respective crews.

(4) After the first practice has been critiqued the trainer may direct the platoon leader to execute the battle drill again using one of the following variations:

    (a) Select different terrain.

    (b) Place the platoon sergeant's section in the lead and the platoon leader's section in the rear.

    (c) If the traveling overwatch and the bounding overwatch movement formations and the coil and herringbone halt formations have been mastered, have the platoon move from one of these formations into the traveling formation.

6. CROSSTRAINING: If time permits the platoon sergeant, acting as the platoon leader, will conduct the battle drill.

PRECAUTIONS

THE FOLLOWING SAFETY PRECAUTIONS WILL BE EMPHASIZED DURING THE BATTLE DRILL:

• DRIVERS WILL ALERT CREWMEMBERS OF SUDDEN TURNS, DROPS, ACCELERATIONS, AND HALTS.

• DRIVERS WILL AVOID TREE TRUNKS AND OVERHANGING BRANCHES.

• TCs AND GUNNERS WILL ALERT CREWMEMBERS BEFORE TRAVERSING THE MAIN GUN.

• DRIVERS WILL TURN OFF TANK ENGINES BEFORE LEAVING THEIR VEHICLE.

PLATOON BATTLE DRILL
"PLATOON MOVES IN TRAVELING OVERWATCH"

1. TRAINING OBJECTIVE: Direct the platoon leader to place the platoon in a column formation, to dismount the crewmen, and to assemble the platoon at the demonstration site. Explain to the platoon that the training objective is for the platoon to learn to move in traveling overwatch. Also explain the conditions under which the task will be performed and the standards that must be met. The task, conditions, and standards are as follows:

   a. Task: The platoon moves in traveling overwatch.

   b. Conditions:

      (1) Friendly: The platoon is moving as the lead unit during the movement phase of a team tactical operation.

      (2) Enemy: Enemy contact is possible.

   c. Standards: See Walk-thru.

2. ORIENTATION: Explain to the platoon that the task is important because it is frequently used during the movement phase of several tactical operations. The formation is less vulnerable to enemy action than is the traveling formation, but it is more difficult to control.

   a. Stress the following points:

      (1) Movement is oriented on the lead tank.

      (2) The trail section orients its movement on the lead section.

      (3) The correct interval between tanks, within sections, must be maintained.

      (4) The correct interval between sections must be maintained.

      (5) Ground and air security must be maintained.

      (6) Covered and concealed routes are followed when possible.

      (7) Control points are crossed on schedule unless enemy contact makes this impossible.

   b. Explain that the standards listed in the walk-thru are based on the following principles:

      (1) Intervals between tanks, within sections, must be large enough to reduce the likelihood of more than one tank being disabled by a single enemy round and small enough to maintain visual control.

      (2) Main guns must be oriented on front and flank sectors to facilitate the rapid engagement of ground targets. (The following platoon will provide rear security for the lead platoon.)

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(3) Ground observers must be oriented on front and flank sectors to facilitate the rapid acquisition of ground targets. (The following platoon will provide rear security for the lead platoon.)

(4) Air observers must be oriented on front and flank sectors to facilitate the rapid acquisition of air targets. (The following platoon will provide rear security for the lead platoon.)

(5) Covered and concealed routes must be followed when possible to reduce vulnerability and detection.

(6) The trail section must orient its movement on the lead section and keep the lead section in sight as much as possible to provide immediate fire support.

(7) The platoon leader must monitor the movement formation and security actions and promptly correct deficiencies noted to insure maximum security and rapid response to enemy action. The platoon leader must adjust speeds and MOPP levels to changes in the tactical situation.

3. DEMONSTRATION: If possible the platoon should observe the battle drill being conducted by another platoon. However, if such a demonstration is not feasible the battle drill should be demonstrated by using a chalkboard, terrain board, or a field sand table.

   a. Tell the platoon members that during the demonstration they should pay particular attention to the actions of the tank that corresponds in number to their own.

   b. Demonstrate and explain to the platoon the following:

      (1) The general configuration of the traveling overwatch formation. (Indicate by platoon vehicle number the location of each tank in the platoon.)

Direction of movement $\longrightarrow$

$\longleftarrow$ mtrs $\longrightarrow$

mtrs

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(2) Interval between tanks:

    (a) Lateral interval, within section, of _____ meters.
(Within $\pm$ _____ meters.)

    (b) Depth interval between sections, of not less
than _____ meters nor more than _____ meters.
(Within $\pm$ _____ meters.)

(3) Security measures:

    (a) Main guns oriented to assigned sectors.

        <u>1</u>. Tank 11, 11 o'clock to 2 o'clock.

        <u>2</u>. Tank 12, 10 o'clock to 1 o'clock.

        <u>3</u>. Tank 13, 1 o'clock to 4 o'clock.

        <u>4</u>. Tank 14, 8 o'clock to 11 o'clock.

Direction of movement ⟶

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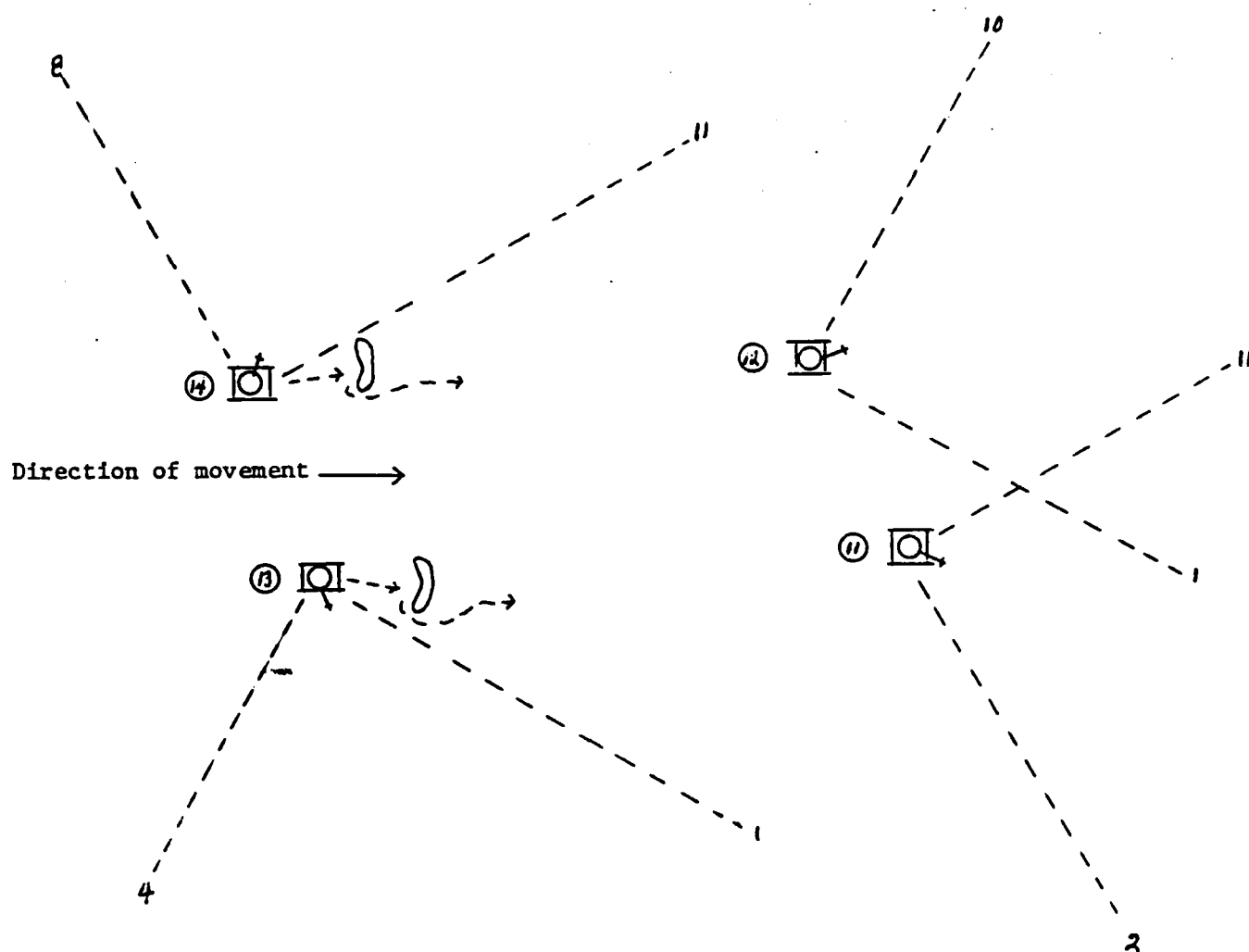
        (b)   Ground observers oriented on assigned sectors.
            (Same sectors as indicated for main guns.)

        (c)   Air observers oriented on assigned sectors.
            (Same sectors as indicated for main guns.)

   (4)   Trail section maintaining a position to provide traveling overwatch observation and fire to the lead section.

   (5)   Trail section briefly halting in a firing position to provide overwatch observation and fire to the lead section.

   (6)   Platoon movement over covered and concealed routes.

   (7)   Platoon movement across control points at designated time. (Within $\pm$ _____ minutes.)

   (8)   Visual signals used with the traveling overwatch formation.

        (a)   Traveling Overwatch. (Both arms extended overhead, followed by lowering both arms to the side in a horizontal position.

        (b)   Extend interval between tanks.[*]

        (c)   Close interval between tanks.[*]

        (d)   Orient main gun on assigned sector.[*]

        (e)   Orient ground observer on assigned sector.[*]

        (f)   Orient air observer on assigned sector.[*]

        (g)   Occupy overwatch position.[*]

   (9)   SPOTREP submitted upon enemy contact.[**]

        (a)   Who (Platoon Leader's call sign).

        (b)   What (Type and size of enemy).

        (c)   Where (Enemy location).

        (d)   When (Time enemy seen).

        (e)   Doing What (Enemy activity).

        (f)   Own Action (Platoon Leader's actions).

c.   Summarize what was demonstrated.

4. WALK-THRU:

a. Before starting the walk-thru:

   (1)   Explain to the platoon how the walk-thru will be conducted.

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[*] If visual signals have not been developed, the unit should use local visual signals SOP in the interim.
[**] When applicable.

(a) Radio silence will be in effect during the battle drill. The trainer will use his radio for coaching and performance feedback. He will address his comments to the appropriate tank commander who will acknowledge the comment with a short reply, i.e., "This is _____, Roger, Out."

(b) Crewmen will mount their tanks and the platoon leader will signal the platoon to move out and then to execute the battle drill PLATOON MOVES IN TRAVELING OVERWATCH.

(c) The platoon will conduct the traveling overwatch formation at a reduced speed of _____kmph.

(d) The trainer will coach the platoon leader and the tank commanders on correct traveling overwatch formation procedures.

(e) The trainer will provide feedback to the platoon leader and the tank commanders on good and poor performance.

(f) The trainer will halt the battle drill after the platoon has moved in traveling overwatch and the platoon leader has had an opportunity to correct errors noted. (The trainer may halt the battle drill at any time to emphasize a teaching point, correct flagrant errors, or to prevent personal injury or equipment damage.)

(g) The trainer will assemble the platoon and conduct a critique of its performance. During the critique, platoon personnel will be encouraged to ask questions which the trainer will answer. After the critique the tank commanders will be given an opportunity to discuss individual and crew performance with their respective crews.

(2) Review and emphasize the following before conducting the battle drill:

(a) Visual signals for initiating the traveling overwatch formation and controlling movement and security.

(b) Lateral interval between tanks, within sections.

(c) Depth interval between sections.

(d) Ground and air security requirements.

(e) Orienting movement on the lead tank.

(f) The trail section orienting movement on the lead section.

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(g) The trail section maintaining a movement position to provide traveling overwatch observation and fire to the lead section.

(h) Paying attention to the platoon leader and following his orders.

b. During the walk-thru:

(1) Inform the platoon that radio silence is in effect until enemy contact and direct the crewmen to mount their tanks.

(2) Direct the platoon leader to move out and to signal the platoon to execute the battle drill, PLATOON MOVES IN TRAVELING OVERWATCH. Observe the platoon and apply the STANDARDS:

PLATOON STANDARDS

```
. PLATOON MAINTAINS CORRECT INTERVALS BETWEEN TANKS,
  WITHIN SECTIONS, AND BETWEEN SECTIONS.

  - LATERAL INTERVAL, WITHIN SECTIONS, OF _____ METERS.
    (WITHIN + _____ METERS.)

. PLATOON MAINTAINS GROUND AND AIR MOVEMENT SECURITY.

  - MAIN GUNS ORIENTED ON ASSIGNED SECTORS.
  - GROUND OBSERVERS ORIENTED ON ASSIGNED SECTORS.
  - AIR OBSERVERS ORIENTED ON ASSIGNED SECTORS.

. TRAIL SECTION MAINTAINS A POSITION TO PROVIDE
  TRAVELING OVERWATCH OBSERVATION AND FIRE TO THE
  LEAD SECTION.

. TRAIL SECTION BRIEFLY HALTS IN A FIRING POSITION TO
  PROVIDE OVERWATCH OBSERVATION AND FIRE TO THE LEAD
  SECTION.

. PLATOON MOVES OVER COVERED AND CONCEALED ROUTES
  WHEN POSSIBLE.

. LEAD TANK CROSSES START POINT AT DESIGNATED TIME.
  (WITHIN + _____ MINUTES.)

. LEAD TANK CROSSES RELEASE POINT AT DESIGNATED TIME.
  (WITHIN + _____ MINUTES.)
```

(a) Coach the TCs to:

1. Maintain correct position in the traveling overwatch formation.

2. Adjust intervals as necessary to maintain formation.

3. Maintain movement security.

(b) Give feedback to the TCs on good and poor performance.

PLATOON LEADER STANDARDS

. PLATOON LEADER GIVES THE CORRECT SIGNAL FOR THE TRAVELING OVERWATCH FORMATION.

. PLATOON LEADER GIVES THE CORRECT SIGNALS FOR CORRECTING FORMATION AND SECURITY ERRORS.

- EXTEND INTERVAL BETWEEN TANKS.
- CLOSE INTERVAL BETWEEN TANKS.
- ORIENT MAIN GUN ON ASSIGNED SECTOR.
- ORIENT GROUND OBSERVER ON ASSIGNED SECTOR.
- ORIENT AIR GUARD ON ASSIGNED SECTOR.
- OCCUPY OVERWATCH POSITION.

. PLATOON LEADER PROMPTLY CORRECTS FORMATION ERRORS.

- LATERAL INTERVAL WITHIN SECTIONS.
- DEPTH INTERVAL BETWEEN SECTIONS.
- TRAIL SECTION NOT MAINTAINING A MOVEMENT TRAVELING OVERWATCH POSITION.
- TRAIL SECTION NOT HALTING BRIEFLY IN AN OVER-WATCH FIRING POSITION.

. PLATOON LEADER PROMPTLY CORRECTS SECURITY ERRORS.

- MAIN GUN ORIENTATION.
- GROUND OBSERVER ORIENTATION.
- AIR OBSERVER ORIENTATION.

. PLATOON LEADER ORIENTS MOVEMENT OVER COVERED AND CONCEALED ROUTES.

. PLATOON LEADER ORIENTS MOVEMENT TO INSURE CROSSING CONTROL POINTS.

. PLATOON LEADER INSURES THAT THE LEAD TANK CROSSES THE START POINT AT THE DESIGNATED TIME.

. PLATOON LEADER INSURES THAT THE LEAD TANK CROSSES THE RELEASE POINT AT THE DESIGNATED TIME.

. PLATOON LEADER SUBMITS SPOTREP.

- WHO
- WHAT
- WHERE
- WHEN
- DOING WHAT
- OWN ACTION

(a) Coach the platoon leader to:

   1. Promptly correct formation errors.

   2. Promptly correct security errors.

   3. Adhere to designated control measures: rate of march, route, control points, start point, release point, etc.

   4. Submit SPOTREP in the clear.

(b) Give feedback to the platoon leader on good and poor performance.

5. PRACTICE, SCORING, AND FEEDBACK: After completing the walk-thru the platoon will conduct the battle drill at normal movement speed. The trainer will score the platoon's performance, using the standards listed in the Scorer's Checklist as a reference. The scoring will be the basis for the performance feedback during the battle drill and for the critique at the end of the battle drill.

   a. Practice.

   (1) Explain to the platoon how the battle drill will be conducted.

      (a) Inform the platoon that radio silence is in effect until enemy contact. However, the trainer will coach by radio, if necessary.

      (b) Inform the platoon that they will mount their tanks and upon signal from the platoon leader, the platoon will conduct the battle drill PLATOON MOVES IN TRAVELING OVERWATCH.

      (c) Inform the platoon that during the conduct of the battle drill the trainer will coach the platoon and score its performance.

      (d) Inform the platoon that during the conduct of the battle drill the trainer will provide performance feedback.

      (e) Inform the platoon that when the battle drill has been completed the trainer will halt the platoon, assemble the crewmembers, and critique the platoon's performance.

      (f) Direct the platoon leader to prepare to start-up. Give him a few minutes to speak to his platoon before mounting the tanks.

   (2) During the practice:

      (a) Direct the platoon leader to signal the platoon to execute the battle drill PLATOON MOVES IN TRAVELING OVERWATCH.

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(b) Observe the following:

1. The platoon's execution of traveling overwatch.

2. That the platoon maintains movement formation and movement security.

3. That the platoon moves over covered and concealed routes when possible.

4. That the platoon adheres to control measures.

5. That the platoon leader gives the correct traveling overwatch signal.

6. That the platoon leader responds to formation and security errors.

7. That the platoon leader gives the correct signals for correcting formation and security errors.

8. That the platoon leader adheres to control measures.

9. That the platoon leader orients movement over covered and concealed routes when possible.

(c) Listen for the platoon leader to submit SPOTREP upon enemy contact.

b. Scoring. Scoring will be conducted according to the procedures outlined in the Scorer's Checklist. It will begin when the platoon leader signals execute PLATOON MOVES IN TRAVELING OVER-WATCH and end when the platoon leader has had an opportunity to correct formation and security errors.

c. Feedback. Training feedback will be provided to the platoon by the trainer during the battle drill and at the conclusion of the battle drill.

(1) During the battle drill the trainer will inform the platoon leader and the tank commanders what they did well and what they did poorly. The trainer will monitor corrections of poor performance and provide feedback of the corrections to the responsible individual.

(2) At the end of the battle drill the trainer will critique the platoon's performance using the Scorer's Checklist as a reference. (The training aid used in the demonstration should be used at this time to illustrate errors and corrective measures.) It is desirable to permit the platoon leader, tank commanders, and crewmembers to criticize their own performance and suggest their own corrections.

(a) Tell the platoon which tasks were performed correctly.

     (b) Tell the platoon which tasks were performed
       incorrectly.

     (c) Tell the platoon how to correct any tasks
       that were incorrectly performed.

   (3) After the critique allow the tank commanders time to
     discuss individual and crew performance with their
     respective crews.

   (4) After the first practice has been critiqued the trainer
     may direct the platoon leader to execute the battle drill
     again using one of the following variations:

     (a) Select different terrain.

     (b) Place the platoon sergeant's section in the lead
       and the platoon leader's section in the rear.

     (c) If traveling and bounding overwatch movement
       formations and the coil and herringbone halt
       formations have been mastered, have the platoon
       move from one of these formations in the
       traveling overwatch formation.

6. CROSSTRAINING: If time permits the platoon sergeant, acting as the
platoon leader, will conduct the battle drill.

<center>PRECAUTIONS</center>

THE FOLLOWING SAFETY PRECAUTIONS WILL BE EMPHASIZED
DURING THE BATTLE DRILL:

. DRIVERS WILL ALERT CREWMEMBERS OF SUDDEN TURNS,
 DROPS, ACCELERATIONS, AND HALTS.

. DRIVERS WILL AVOID TREE TRUNKS AND OVERHANGING
 BRANCHES.

. TCs AND GUNNERS WILL ALERT CREWMEMBERS BEFORE
 TRAVERSING THE MAIN GUN.

. DRIVERS WILL TURN OFF TANK ENGINES BEFORE LEAVING
 THEIR VEHICLE.

PLATOON BATTLE DRILL
"PLATOON MOVES IN BOUNDING OVERWATCH"

1. TRAINING OBJECTIVE: Direct the platoon leader to place the platoon
in a column formation, to dismount the crewmen, and to assemble the
platoon at the demonstration site. Explain to the platoon that the
training objective is for the platoon to learn to move in bounding
overwatch by sections. Also explain the conditions under which the
task will be performed and the standards that must be met. The task,
conditions, and standards are as follows:

   a. Task: The platoon moves in bounding overwatch.

   b. Conditions:

      (1) Friendly: The platoon is moving as the lead unit during
      the movement phase of a team tactical operation.

      (2) Enemy: Enemy contact is expected.

   c. Standards: See Walk-thru.

2. ORIENTATION: Explain to the platoon that the task is important
because it is frequently used during the movement phase of several
tactical operations. The formation is the most secure of all forma-
tions, but it is the slowest and the most difficult to control.

   a. Stress the following points:

      (1) Movement is oriented on the lead tank.

      (2) The trail section orients its movement on the lead
      section.

      (3) The correct interval between tanks, within sections,
      must be maintained.

      (4) The lead section must not move beyond the supporting
      range of the trail section.

      (5) Ground and air security must be maintained.

      (6) Covered and concealed routes are followed when possible.

      (7) Control points are crossed on schedule unless enemy
      contact makes this impossible.

      (8) The trail section must be in an overwatch position before
      the lead section moves forward.

   b. Explain that the standards listed in the walk-thru are based on
   the following principles:

      (1) Intervals between tanks, within sections, must be large
      enough to reduce the likelihood of more than one tank
      being disabled by a single enemy round and small enough
      to maintain visual control.

      (2) Main guns must be oriented on front and flank sectors to
      facilitate the rapid engagement of ground targets. (The
      following platoon will provide rear security for the load
      platoon.)

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(3) Ground observers must be oriented on front and flank sectors to facilitate the rapid acquisition of ground targets. (The following platoon will provide rear security for the lead platoon.)

(4) Air observers must be oriented on front and flank sectors to facilitate the rapid acquisition of air targets. (The following platoon will provide rear security for the lead platoon.)

(5) Covered and concealed routes must be followed when possible to reduce vulnerability and detection.

(6) The trail section must orient its movement on the lead section and keep the lead section in sight as much as possible to provide immediate fire support.

(7) The lead section must not move forward until the trail section is in an overwatch position to reduce the likelihood of being effectively engaged by the enemy.

(8) The lead section must not move beyond the overwatch supporting range of the trail section or it will not be able to receive immediate fire support.

(9) The platoon leader must monitor the movement formation and security actions and promptly correct deficiencies noted to insure maximum security and rapid response to enemy action. The platoon leader must adjust speeds and MOPP levels to changes in the tactical situation.

3. DEMONSTRATION: If possible the platoon should observe the battle drill being conducted by another platoon. However, if such a demonstration is not feasible the battle drill should be demonstrated by using a chalkboard, terrain board, or a field sand table.

a. Tell the platoon members that during the demonstration they should pay particular attention to the actions of the tank that corresponds in number to their own.

b. Demonstrate and explain to the platoon the following:

(1) The general configuration of the bounding overwatch formation. (Indicate by platoon vehicle number the location of each tank in the platoon.)

Direction of movement ⟶

←——— mtrs ——→

85
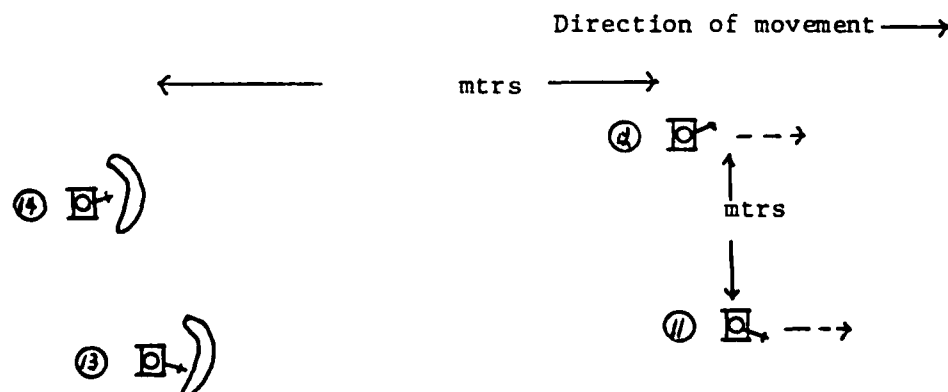
(2) Interval between tanks:

  (a) Lateral intervals within sections of ____ meters. (Within + ____ meters.)

  (b) Depth interval between sections, of not less than ____ meters nor more than ____ meters. (Within + ____ meters.)

(3) Security measures:

  (a) Main guns oriented on assigned sectors.

    1. Tank 11, 11 o'clock to 2 o'clock.

    2. Tank 12, 10 o'clock to 1 o'clock.

    3. Tank 13, 1 o'clock to 4 o'clock.

    4. Tank 14, 8 o'clock to 11 o'clock.

Direction of movement ⟶
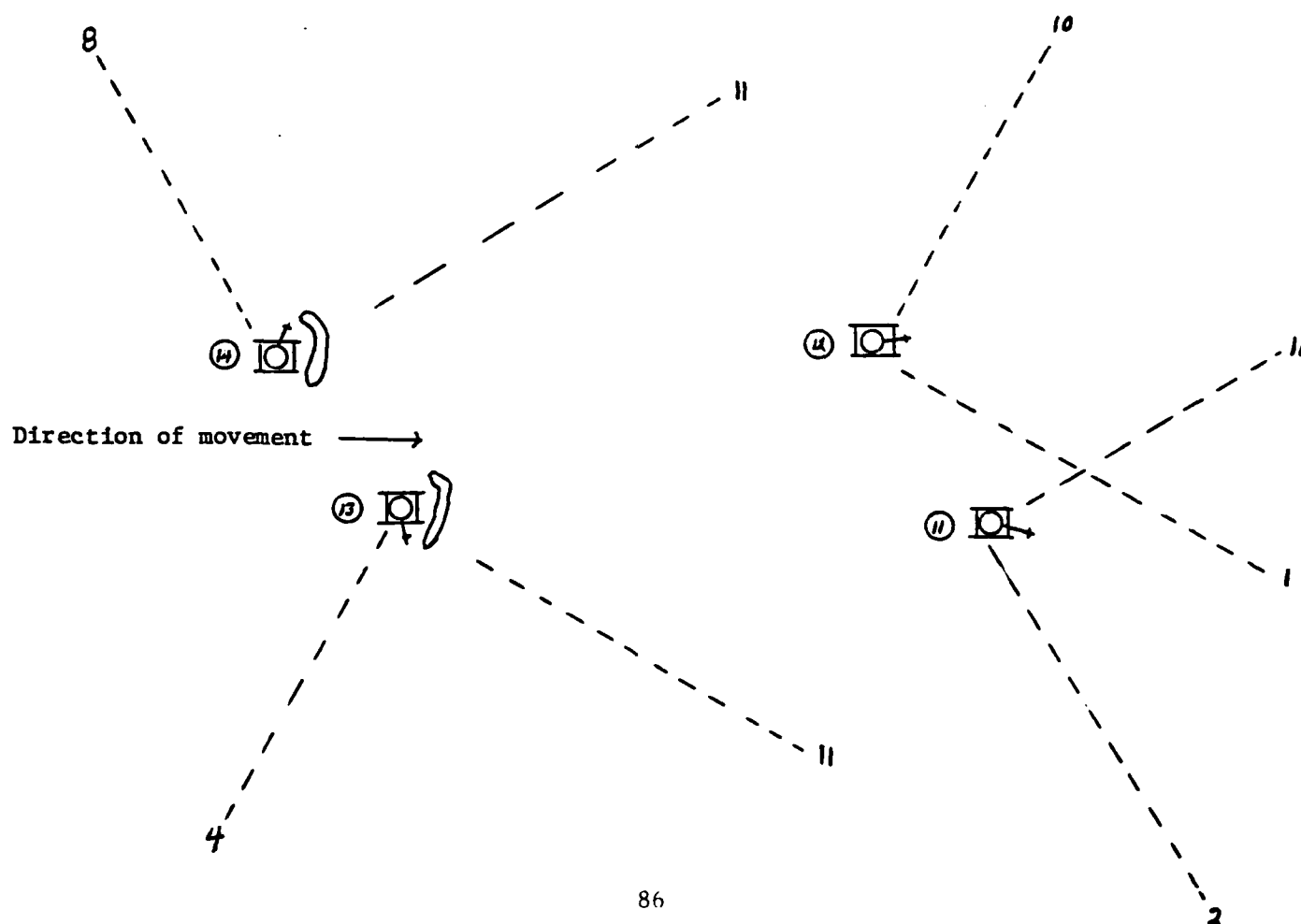
(b) Ground observers oriented on assigned sectors. (Same sectors as indicated for main guns.)

(c) Air observers oriented on assigned sectors. (Same sectors as indicated for main guns.)

(4) Trail section orienting its movement on the lead section.

(5) Trail section occupying positions to provide overwatch observation and fire to the lead section.

(6) Lead section moving forward when the trail section is in an overwatch position.

(7) Lead section occupying a firing position before moving beyond the support range of the trail section.

(8) Platoon movement over covered and concealed routes.

(9) Platoon movement across control points at designated times. (Within $\pm$ _____ minutes.)

(10) Visual signals used with the bounding overwatch formation.

(a) Bounding overwatch.*

(b) Extend interval between tanks.*

(c) Close interval between tanks.*

(d) Orient main gun on assigned sector.*

(e) Orient ground observer on assigned sector.*

(f) Orient air observer on assigned sector.*

(g) Occupy overwatch position.*

(11) SPOTREP submitted upon enemy contact.**

(a) Who (Platoon leader's call sign).

(b) What (Type and size of enemy).

(c) Where (Enemy location).

(d) When (Times enemy seen).

(e) Doing What (Enemy activity).

(f) Own Action (Platoon leader's action).

c. Summarize what was demonstrated.

* If visual signals have not been developed, the unit should use local visual signals SOP in the interim.

** When applicable

4. WALK-THRU

    a.   Before starting the walk-thru:

        (1)   Explain to the platoon how the walk-thru will be conducted.

            (a)   Radio silence will be in effect during the battle drill. The trainer will use his radio for coaching and performance feedback. He will address his comments to the appropriate tank commander who will acknowledge the comments with a short reply, i.e., "This is _____, Roger, Out."

            (b)   Crewmen will mount their tanks and the platoon leader will signal the platoon to move out and then to execute the battle drill PLATOON MOVES IN BOUNDING OVERWATCH.

            (c)   The platoon will conduct the bounding overwatch formation at a reduced speed of _____ kmph.

            (d)   The trainer will coach the platoon leader and the tank commander on the correct bounding overwatch formation.

            (e)   The trainer will provide feedback to the platoon leader and the tank commanders on good and poor performance.

            (f)   The trainer will halt the battle drill after the platoon has moved in bounding overwatch and the platoon leader has had an opportunity to correct errors noted. (The trainer may halt the battle drill at any time to emphasize a teaching point, correct flagrant errors, or to prevent personal injury or equipment damage.)

            (g)   The trainer will assemble the platoon and conduct a critique of its performance. During the critique platoon personnel will be encouraged to ask questions which the trainer will answer. After the critique the tank commanders will be given an opportunity to discuss individual and crew performance with their respective crews.

        (2)   Review and emphasize the following before conducting the battle drill:

            (a)   Visual signals for initiating the bounding overwatch formation and controlling movement and security.

            (b)   Lateral interval between tanks, within sections.

            (c)   Depth interval between sections.

            (d)   Ground and air security requirements.

            (e)   Orienting movement on the lead tank.

            (f)   The trail section maintaining an overwatch position before the lead section moves forward.

            (g)   The lead section remaining within supporting range of the trail section.

            (h)   Paying attention to the platoon leader and following his orders.

b.   During the walk-thru:

(1)   Inform the platoon that radio silence is in effect until enemy contact and direct the crewmen to mount their tanks.

(2)   Direct the platoon leader to move out and to signal the platoon to execute the battle drill, PLATOON MOVES IN BOUNDING OVERWATCH. Observe the platoon and apply the STANDARDS:

PLATOON STANDARDS

- PLATOON MAINTAINS CORRECT INTERVALS BETWEEN TANKS, WITHIN SECTIONS, AND BETWEEN SECTIONS.

  - LATERAL INTERVAL, WITHIN SECTIONS, OF _____ METERS. (WITHIN + _____ METERS.)

  - DEPTH INTERVAL, BETWEEN SECTIONS, OF NOT LESS THAN _____ METERS NOR MORE THAN _____ METERS. (WITHIN + _____ METERS.)

- PLATOON MAINTAINS GROUND AND AIR MOVEMENT SECURITY.

  - MAIN GUNS ORIENTED ON ASSIGNED SECTORS.

  - GROUND OBSERVERS ORIENTED ON ASSIGNED SECTORS.

  - AIR OBSERVERS ORIENTED ON ASSIGNED SECTORS.

- TRAIL SECTION ORIENTS ITS MOVEMENT ON THE LEAD SECTION.

- TRAIL SECTION OCCUPIES POSITIONS TO PROVIDE OVER-WATCH OBSERVATION AND FIRE TO THE LEAD SECTION.

- LEAD SECTION MOVES FORWARD WHEN THE TRAIL SECTION IS IN AN OVERWATCH POSITION.

- LEAD SECTION OCCUPIES A FIRING POSITION BEFORE MOVING BEYOND THE SUPPORT RANGE OF THE TRAIL SEC-TION.

- PLATOON MOVES OVER COVERED AND CONCEALED ROUTES WHEN POSSIBLE.

- LEAD TANK OF THE PLATOON CROSSES START POINT AT DESIGNATED TIME. (WITHIN + _____ MINUTES.)

- LEAD TANK OF THE PLATOON CROSSES RELEASE POINT AT DESIGNATED TIME. (WITHIN + _____ MINUTES.)

(a)   Coach the TCs to:

1.   Maintain correct position in the bounding overwatch formation.

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        <u>2</u>. Adjust intervals as necessary to maintain formation.

        <u>3</u>. Maintain movement security.

    (b) Give feedback to the TCs on good and poor performance.

PLATOON LEADER STANDARDS

- PLATOON LEADER GIVES THE CORRECT SIGNAL FOR THE BOUNDING OVERWATCH FORMATION.

- PLATOON LEADER GIVES THE CORRECT SIGNALS FOR CORRECTING FORMATION AND SECURITY ERRORS.

  - EXTEND INTERVAL BETWEEN TANKS.
  - CLOSE INTERVAL BETWEEN TANKS.
  - ORIENT MAIN GUN ON ASSIGNED SECTOR.
  - ORIENT GROUND OBSERVER ON ASSIGNED SECTOR.
  - ORIENT AIR OBSERVER ON ASSIGNED SECTOR.
  - OCCUPY OVERWATCH POSITION.

- PLATOON LEADER PROMPTLY CORRECTS FORMATION ERRORS.

  - LATERAL INTERVAL WITHIN SECTIONS.
  - DEPTH INTERVAL BETWEEN SECTIONS.
  - TRAIL SECTION NOT ORIENTING ITS MOVEMENT ON THE LEAD SECTION.
  - TRAIL SECTION NOT OCCUPYING POSITION TO PROVIDE OVERWATCH OBSERVATION AND FIRE TO THE LEAD SECTION.
  - LEAD SECTION MOVING FORWARD WHEN THE TRAIL SECTION IS NOT IN AN OVERWATCH POSITION.

- PLATOON LEADER PROMPTLY CORRECTS SECURITY ERRORS.

  - MAIN GUN ORIENTATION.
  - GROUND OBSERVER ORIENTATION.
  - AIR OBSERVER ORIENTATION.

- PLATOON LEADER DIRECTS MOVEMENT OVER COVERED AND CONCEALED ROUTES.

- PLATOON LEADER ORIENTS MOVEMENT TO INSURE CROSSING CONTROL POINTS.

- PLATOON LEADER INSURES THAT THE LEAD TANK CROSSES THE START POINT AT THE DESIGNATED TIME.

- PLATOON LEADER INSURES THAT THE LEAD TANK CROSSES THE RELEASE POINT AT THE DESIGNATED TIME.

- PLATOON LEADER SUBMITS SPOTREP.

  - WHO
  - WHAT
  - WHERE
  - WHEN
  - DOING WHAT
  - OWN ACTION

(a) Coach the platoon leader to:

    <u>1</u>. Promptly correct formation errors.

    <u>2</u>. Promptly correc_ security errors.

    <u>3</u>. Adhere to designated control measures: rate of march, route, control points, start point, release point, etc.

    <u>4</u>. Submit SPOTREP in the clear.

(b) Give feedback to the platoon leader on good and poor performance.

5. PRACTICE, SCORING, AND FEEDBACK: After completing the walk-thru the platoon will conduct the battle drill at normal movement speed. The trainer will score the platoon's performance, using the standards listed in the Scorer's Checklist as a reference. The scoring will be the basis for the performance feedback during the battle drill and for the critique at the end of the battle drill.

    a. Practice.

      (1) Explain to the platoon how the battle drill will be conducted.

        (a) Inform the platoon that radio silence is in effect until enemy contact. However, the trainer will coach by radio, if necessary.

        (b) Inform the platoon that they will mount their tanks and upon signal from the platoon leader, the platoon will conduct the battle drill PLATOON MOVES IN BOUNDING OVERWATCH.

        (c) Inform the platoon that during the conduct of the battle drill the trainer will coach the platoon and score its performance.

        (d) Inform the platoon that during the conduct of the battle drill the trainer will provide performance feedback.

        (e) Inform the platoon that when the battle drill has been completed the trainer will halt the platoon, assemble the crewmembers, and critique the platoon's performance.

        (f) Direct the platoon leader to prepare to start-up. Give him a few minutes to speak to his platoon before mounting the tanks.

      (2) During the practice:

        (a) Direct the platoon leader to signal the platoon to execute the battle drill PLATOON MOVES IN BOUNDING OVERWATCH.

        (b) Observe the following:

            <u>1</u>. The platoon's execution of bounding overwatch.

            <u>2</u>. That the platoon maintains movement formation and movement security.

            <u>3</u>. That the platoon moves over covered and concealed routes when possible.

            <u>4</u>. That the platoon adheres to control measures.

            <u>5</u>. That the platoon leader gives the correct bounding overwatch signal.

            <u>6</u>. That the platoon leader responds to formation and security errors.

            <u>7</u>. That the platoon leader gives the correct signals for correcting formation and security errors.

            <u>8</u>. That the platoon leader adheres to control measures.

            <u>9</u>. That the platoon leader orients movement over covered and concealed routes when possible.

        (c) Listen for the platoon leader to submit a SPOTREP upon enemy contact.

b. Scoring. Scoring will be conducted according to the procedures outlined in the Scorer's Checklist. It will begin when the platoon leader signals execute PLATOON MOVES IN BOUNDING OVER-WATCH and end when the platoon has completed the bounding overwatch movement and the platoon leader has had an opportunity to correct formation and security errors.

c. Feedback. Training feedback will be provided to the platoon by the trainer during the battle drill and at the conclusion of the battle drill.

(1) During the battle drill the trainer will inform the platoon leader and the tank commanders what they did well and what they did poorly. The trainer will monitor corrections of poor performance and provide feedback of the corrections to the responsible individual.

(2) At the end of the battle drill the trainer will critique the platoon's performance using the Scorer's Checklist as a reference. (The training aid used in the demonstration should be used at this time to illustrate errors and cor-rective measures.) It is desirable to permit the platoon leader, tank commanders, and crewmembers to criticize their own performance and suggest their own corrections.

    (a) Tell the platoon which tasks were performed correctly.

    (b) Tell the platoon which tasks were performed incorrectly.

    (c) Tell the platoon how to correct any tasks that were incorrectly performed.

(3) After the critique allow the tank commanders time to discuss individual and crew performance with their respective crews.

(4) After the first practice has been critiqued the trainer may direct the platoon leader to execute the battle drill again using one of the following variations:

(a) Select different terrain.

(b) Place the platoon sergeant's section in the lead and the platoon leader's section in the rear.

(c) If traveling and traveling overwatch movement formations and the coil and herringbone halt formations have been mastered, have the platoon move from one of these formations in the traveling overwatch formation.

6. CROSSTRAINING. If time permits the platoon sergeant, acting as the platoon leader, will conduct the battle drill.

PRECAUTIONS

THE FOLLOWING SAFETY PRECAUTIONS WILL BE EMPHASIZED DURING THE BATTLE DRILL:

- DRIVERS WILL ALERT CREWMEMBERS OF SUDDEN TURNS, DROPS, ACCELERATIONS, AND HALTS.

- DRIVERS WILL AVOID TREE TRUNKS AND OVERHANGING BRANCHES.

- TCs AND GUNNERS WILL ALERT CREWMEMBERS BEFORE TRAVERSING THE MAIN GUN.

- DRIVERS WILL TURN OFF TANK ENGINES BEFORE LEAVING THEIR VEHICLE.

PLATOON LEADER EXERCISE
"DETERMINE LOCATION FOR UNSCHEDULED HALT"

1. TRAINING OBJECTIVE: Direct the platoon leader to place the platoon
   in a column formation, to dismount the crewmen, and to assemble the
   platoon at the training site. Explain to the platoon leader that the
   training objective is to learn to determine the correct location for
   an unscheduled halt under varying conditions. This will require that
   he consider the unscheduled halt movement principles and apply the
   problem solving process. Also explain the conditions under which the
   task will be performed and the standards that must be met. The task,
   conditions and standards are as follows:

   a. Task: To select a location for an unscheduled halt.

      (1) Off the road, to the right side.

                        (or)

      (2) Off the road, to the left side.

                        (or)

      (3) On the road, on the right and left shoulders.

   b. Conditions:

      (1) Friendly: The platoon is moving as the lead unit
          during the movement phase of a team tactical
          operation.

      (2) Enemy: Enemy contact is not likely.

   c. Standards: See Scorer's Checklist.

2. EXPLANATION: Remind the platoon leader that he has recently received
   a unit of instruction on tactical movement decision making. The unit
   familiarized him with: the strengths and weaknesses of movement
   formations, characteristics of events likely to occur during a tacti-
   cal movement, movement principles, and the problem solving process.

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a. Explain to the platoon leader how the exercise will be
    conducted.

(1) The Platoon Leader Exercise "Determine Location for
     Unscheduled Halt" consists of three sub-exercises.
     Each sub-exercise requires the platoon leader to
     determine the correct location for an unscheduled
     halt, i.e., off the road, to the right or to the
     left, or on the road, on the right and left
     shoulders. After selecting the unscheduled halt
     location the platoon leader announces his decision
     to the platoon in the form of an order and the
     platoon executes the appropriate unscheduled halt
     formation.

(2) To conduct the platoon leader exercise, sub-exercises
     indicated above are coupled with their companion
     platoon battle drills. For example: the platoon
     leader sub-exercise, which leads the platoon leader
     to select an off road unscheduled halt location is
     coupled with the platoon battle drill Platoon
     Executes Coil, and the sub-exercise, which leads the
     platoon leader to select an on the road unscheduled
     halt location, is coupled with the platoon battle
     drill Platoon Executes Herringbone. These couplings
     are executed in a realistic tactical context and
     are initiated by action cues.

(3) For the first platoon leader sub-exercise the trainer
     will read the scenario to the platoon leader while
     referring to a sketch map. (The scenario helps the
     trainer to create a realistic tactical context within
     which the plat:on leader makes a decision, announces
     it, and directs the platoon to execute the decision.)
     Then the trainer will tell the platoon leader to have
     the crewmen to mount the tanks, and to move the
     platoon in the traveling formation along a designated
     route. When the platoon reaches a designated loca-
     tion along the route the trainer will initiate the
     sub-exercise by sending a radio message (action cue)
     to the platoon leader.

(4) After the action cue has been given the platoon
     leader will make his decision and order the platoon
     to execute the decision. The trainer will monitor the
     platoon leader's signal to the platoon to determine
     if the correct decision was made. If the decision
     was incorrect the trainer will allow the decision
     battle drill to be conducted and discuss the incorrect
     decision at the end of the platoon leader exercise.

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(5) For the second platoon leader sub-exercise the trainer will tell the platoon leader to move the platoon from the unscheduled halt (sub-exercise one) to the traveling formation along the designated route. When the platoon reaches a designated location along the route the trainer will initiate the sub-exercise by sending a radio message (action cue) to the platoon leader. (For subsequent procedure follow sub-paragraph (4) above.)

(6) For the third platoon leader sub-exercise follow sub-paragraph (5) and then sub-paragraph (4) above.

b. Emphasize the following before conducting the platoon leader exercise:

(1) Problem solving is a step-by-step sequential and logical process.

(2) Time is essential when making tactical decisions.

3. APPLICATION:

a. Sub-Exercise One (Select Coil Formation, to the Right or Left of the Route).

(1) Read the scenario to the platoon leader.

SCENARIO

"You are the platoon leader of 1/A/2/33 Armor. Your platoon, moving in a traveling formation East along Highway N2, is leading the team in a movement to contact operation. No known enemy between 1/3 Cavalry screen and RJ N2-N4. Terrain is tank negotiable, weather is clear and dry, and visibility to 5000 meters by 0900 hours."

Scenario Sketch Map

(2) After the platoon leader has had a short time to consider the scenario tell him to have the crewmen to mount the tanks and to move the platoon in the traveling formation east along Highway N2.

(3) When the platoon reaches a designated location along the route, where the platoon can conduct a coil formation off the right or the left of the route, the trainer will transmit the action cue to the platoon leader.

ACTION CUE

"THIS IS BULLDOG SIX--BREAK--HALT YOUR PLATOON--BREAK--WAIT FURTHER ORDERS--BREAK--ACKNOWLEDGE"

---

(4) The trainer will monitor the platoon leader's execution signal to the platoon to determine if the correct decision was made.

b. Sub-Exercise Two (Select Herringbone Formation on the Right and Left Shoulders of the Route.)

(1) When the platoon reaches a designated location along the route, where the platoon cannot get off the route, the trainer will transmit the action cue to the platoon leader.

ACTION CUE

"THIS IS BULLDOG SIX--BREAK--HALT YOUR PLATOON--BREAK--WAIT FURTHER ORDERS--BREAK--ACKNOWLEDGE"

---

(2) The trainer will monitor the platoon leader's execution signal to the platoon to determine if the correct decision was made.

c. Sub-Exercise Three (Select Coil Formation, to the Right or Left of the Route.)

(1) When the platoon reaches a designated location along the route, where the platoon can conduct a coil formation off the right or the left of the route, the trainer will transmit the action cue to the platoon leader.

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┌──────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│                          ACTION CUE                                │
│                                                                    │
│   "THIS IS BULLDOG SIX--BREAK--HALT YOUR PLATOON--BREAK--          │
│                                                                    │
│   WAIT FURTHER ORDERS--BREAK--ACKNOWLEDGE"                         │
└──────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┘
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    (2) The trainer will monitor the platoon leader's execution signal to the platoon to determine if the correct decision was made.

4. SCORING AND FEEDBACK:

    a. Scoring. The trainer will score the platoon leader sub-exercise by monitoring the platoon leader's execution signals to the platoon. In addition, after the platoon leader's exercise is completed the trainer will ask the platoon leader two questions pertaining to how he arrived at each decision. The platoon leader's responses will be entered in the Scorer's Checklist. The platoon battle drills, which are conducted sequentially with the platoon leader sub-exercise, will be scored according to the platoon battle drills Scorer's Checklist.

    b. Feedback. After the platoon leader exercise components and the platoon battle drills have been scored the trainer will critique the platoon leader's and the platoon's performance using the Scorer's Checklist as a reference. It is desirable to permit the platoon leader, tank commanders, and crewmembers to criticize their own performance and suggest their own corrections.

        (1) Tell the platoon leader and the platoon which tasks were performed correctly.

        (2) Tell the platoon leader and the platoon which tasks were performed incorrectly.

        (3) Tell the platoon leader and the platoon how to correct any tasks that were performed incorrectly.

    c. After the critique the trainer may direct the platoon leader to return to the initial training site to conduct the platoon leader exercise again using different sites to conduct unscheduled halts.

5. CROSSTRAINING: If time permits the platoon sergeant, acting as the platoon leader, will conduct the platoon leader exercise.

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PLATOON BATTLE DRILL
"PLATOON EXECUTES COIL"

1. TRAINING OBJECTIVE: Direct the platoon leader to place the
    platoon in a column formation, to dismount the crewmen, and to
    assemble the platoon at the demonstration site. Explain to the
    platoon that the training objective is for the platoon to
    learn to execute the coil formation. Also explain the conditions
    under which the task will be performed and the standards that
    must be met. The task, conditions, and standards are as follows:

    a. Task: The platoon executes coil.

    b. Conditions:

        (1) Friendly: The platoon is moving in a traveling formation
            as the lead unit during the movement phase of a team
            tactical operation.

        (2) Enemy: Enemy contact is not likely.

    c. Standards: See walk- thru.

2. ORIENTATION: Explain to the platoon that the task is important
    because an unscheduled halt may be required at any time during a
    tactical movement.

    a. Stress the following points:

        (1) Dispersion between tanks must be maintained.

        (2) Ground and air security must be maintained.

        (3) Covered and concealed positions must be occupied.

        (4) At-halt maintenance must be conducted.

    b. Explain that the standards listed in the walk-thru are based
        upon the following principles:

        (1) Intervals between tanks must be large enough to reduce the
            likelihood of more than one tank being disabled by a single
            enemy round and small enough to maintain visual control.

        (2) Main guns must be oriented on assigned sectors and provide
            360° coverage to facilitate the rapid engagement of
            ground targets.

        (3) Ground observers must be oriented on assigned sectors
            and provide 360° coverage to facilitate the rapid
            acquisition of ground targets.

        (4) Air observers must be oriented on assigned sectors and
            provide 360° coverage to facilitate the rapid acquisition
            of air targets.

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(5) Covered and concealed firing positions must be occupied to reduce vulnerability and detection.

(6) Maintenance must be conducted at every opportunity to enhance equipment readiness.

3. DEMONSTRATION: If possible, the platoon should observe the battle drill being conducted by another platoon. However, if such a demonstration is not feasible the battle drill should be demonstrated by using a chalkboard, terrain board, or a field sand table.

a. Tell the platoon members that during the demonstration they should pay particular attention to the actions of the tank that corresponds in number to their own.

b. Demonstrate and explain to the platoon the following:

(1) The general configuration of the coil formation. (Indicate by the platoon vehicle number the location of each tank in the formation.)

(2) Interval between tanks:

(a) Lateral interval between tanks is _____ meters. (Within + _____ meters.)

(b) Depth interval between tanks is _____ meters. (Within + _____ meters.)

(3) Security measures.

(a) Main guns oriented on assigned sectors.

1. Tank 11, 1030 o'clock to 0130 o'clock.

2. Tank 12, 0730 o'clock to 1030 o'clock.

3. Tank 13, 0130 o'clock to 0430 o'clock.

4. Tank 14, 0430 o'clock to 0730 o'clock.

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8   10

7   11

TK 12

⑫

6   TK 14   TK 11   12

(⑭)   (⑪)

⑬

5   1

TK 13

4   2

3
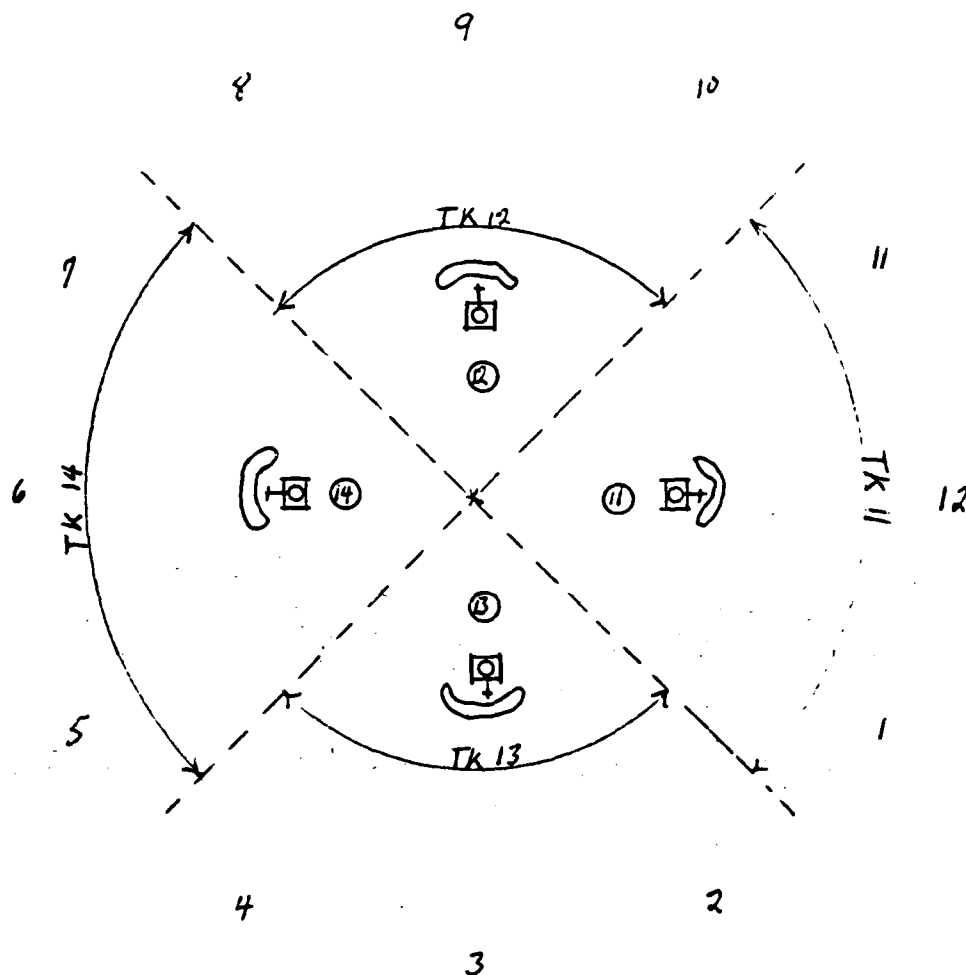
* Center of platoon mass.

       (b) Ground observers oriented on assigned sectors. (Same
           sectors as indicated for main guns.)

       (c) Air observers oriented on assigned sectors. (Same
           sectors as indicated for main guns.)

    (4) Platoon occupying covered and concealed positions.

    (5) Platoon conducting at-halt maintenance.

    (6) Visual signals used with the coil formation.

       (a) Coil. (Right arm extended overhead, followed by a
           full circular (horizontal plane) arm motion, followed
           by the right arm pointing to the direction the coil is
           to be executed.)

(b) Extend interval between tanks.*

(c) Close interval between tanks.*

(d) Orient main gun on assigned sector.*

(e) Orient ground observer on assigned sector.*

(f) Orient air observer on assigned sector.*

(g) Occupy covered and concealed firing positions.*

c. Summarize what was demonstrated.

4. WALK-THRU:

a. Before starting the walk-thru:

(1) Explain to the platoon how the walk-thru will be conducted.

(a) Radio silence will be in effect during the battle drill. The trainer will use his radio for coaching and performance feedback. He will address his comments to the appropriate tank commander who will acknowledge the comment with a short reply, i.e., "This is _____, Roger, Out."

(b) Crewmen will mount their tanks and the platoon leader will signal the platoon to move out in the traveling formation. Once in the traveling formation the platoon leader will signal the platoon to execute the battle drill PLATOON EXECUTES COIL.

(c) The platoon will move from the traveling formation into the coil formation at a reduced speed of _____kmph.

(d) The trainer will coach the platoon leader and the tank commanders on correct coil formation procedures.

(e) The trainer will provide feedback to the platoon leader and the tank commanders on good and poor performance.

(f) The trainer will halt the battle drill after the platoon has moved into a coil formation and the platoon leader has had an opportunity to correct errors noted. (The trainer may halt the battle drill at any time to emphasize a teaching point, correct flagrant errors, or to prevent personal injury or equipment damage.)

(g) The trainer will assemble the platoon and conduct a critique of its performance. During the critique platoon personnel will be encouraged to ask questions which the trainer will answer. After the critique, the tank commanders will be given an opportunity to discuss individual and crew performance with their respective crews.

* If visual signals have not been developed, the unit should use local visual signals SOP in the interim.

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(2) Review and emphasize the following before conducting the battle drill:

    (a) Visual signals for initiating the coil formation and controlling the formation and security.

    (b) Lateral and depth interval between tanks.

    (c) Ground and air security requirements.

    (d) Occupying covered and concealed firing positions.

    (e) Performing at-halt maintenance.

    (f) Paying attention to the platoon leader and following his orders.

b. During the walk-thru:

(1) Inform the platoon that radio silence is in effect until enemy contact and direct the crewmen to mount their tanks.

(2) Direct the platoon leader to move out in the traveling formation and then to signal the platoon to execute the battle drill PLATOON EXECUTES COIL. Observe the platoon and apply the STANDARDS:

PLATOON STANDARDS

. PLATOON MAINTAINS CORRECT INTERVAL BETWEEN TANKS.

-LATERAL INTERVAL BETWEEN TANKS IS _____ METERS.
(WITHIN + _____ METERS.)
-DEPTH INTERVAL BETWEEN TANKS IS _____ METERS.
(WITHIN + _____ METERS.)

. PLATOON MAINTAINS GROUND AND AIR SECURITY.

-MAIN GUNS ORIENTED ON ASSIGNED SECTORS.
-GROUND OBSERVERS ORIENTED ON ASSIGNED SECTORS.
-AIR OBSERVERS ORIENTED ON ASSIGNED SECTORS.

. PLATOON OCCUPIES COVERED AND CONCEALED FIRING POSITIONS.

. PLATOON CONDUCTS AT-HALT MAINTENANCE.

    (a) Coach the TCs to:

        1. Maintain lateral and depth intervals between tanks.

        2. Maintain ground and air security.

        3. Select and occupy covered and concealed firing positions.

    (b) Give feedback to the TCs on good and poor performance.

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. PLATOON LEADER GIVES THE CORRECT SIGNAL FOR THE
  COIL FORMATION.

. PLATOON GIVES THE CORRECT SIGNALS FOR CORRECTING
  DISPERSION AND SECURITY ERRORS.

  -EXTEND INTERVAL BETWEEN TANKS.
  -CLOSE INTERVAL BETWEEN TANKS.
  -ORIENT MAIN GUN ON ASSIGNED SECTOR.
  -ORIENT GROUND OBSERVER ON ASSIGNED SECTOR.
  -ORIENT AIR OBSERVER ON ASSIGNED SECTOR.

. PLATOON LEADER PROMPTLY CORRECTS DISPERSION ERRORS.

  -LATERAL INTERVAL.
  -DEPTH INTERVAL.

. PLATOON LEADER PROMPTLY CORRECTS SECURITY ERRORS.

  -MAIN GUN ORIENTATION.
  -GROUND OBSERVER ORIENTATION.
  -AIR OBSERVER ORIENTATION.

. PLATOON LEADER PROMPTLY CORRECTS FIRING POSITION
  ERRORS.

. PLATOON LEADER SUPERVISES AT-HALT MAINTENANCE.
```

       (a) Coach the platoon leader to:

           1. Promptly correct interval errors.

           2. Promptly correct security errors.

           3. Promptly correct firing position errors.

       (b) Give feedback to the platoon leader on good and poor
           performance.

5. PRACTICE, SCORING, AND FEEDBACK: After completing the walk-thru
the platoon will conduct the battle drill at normal movement speed.
The trainer will score the platoon's performance, using the stan-
dards listed in the Scorer's Checklist as a reference. The scoring
will be the basis for the performance feedback during the battle
drill and for the critique at the end of the battle drill.

   a. Practice.

      (1) Explain to the platoon how the battle drill will be con-
          ducted:

         (a) Inform the platoon that radio silence is in effect until
            enemy contact. However, the trainer will coach by radio
            if necessary.

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(b) Inform the platoon that they will mount their tanks and upon signal from the platoon leader, the platoon will conduct the battle drill PLATOON EXECUTES COIL.

(c) Inform the platoon that during the conduct of the battle drill the trainer will coach the platoon and score its performance.

(d) Inform the platoon that during the conduct of the battle drill the trainer will provide performance feedback.

(e) Inform the platoon that when the battle drill has been completed the trainer will halt the platoon, assemble the crewmembers, and critique the platoon's performance.

(f) Direct the platoon leader to prepare to start-up. Give him a few minutes to speak to his platoon before mounting the tanks.

(2) During the practice:

(a) Direct the platoon leader to signal the platoon to move out in the traveling formation and then to signal the platoon to execute the battle drill PLATOON EXECUTES COIL.

(b) Observe the following:

(1) The platoon's execution of coil.

(2) That the platoon maintains correct interval between tanks.

(3) That the platoon maintains ground and air security.

(4) That the platoon occupies covered and concealed firing positions.

(5) That the platoon conducts at-halt maintenance.

(6) That the platoon leader gives the correct coil signal.

(7) That the platoon leader responds to formation and security errors.

(8) That the platoon leader gives the correct signals for correcting formation and security errors.

(9) That the platoon leader responds to firing position errors.

(10) That the platoon leader supervises at-halt maintenance.

b. Scoring. Scoring will conducted according to the procedures outlined in the Scorer's Checklist. It will begin when the platoon leader signals execute PLATOON EXECUTES COIL and end when the platoon has completed the halt formation and the platoon leader has had an opportunity to correct formation and security errors.

c. Feedback. Training feedback will be provided to the platoon by the trainer during the battle drill and at the conclusion of the battle drill.

(1) During the battle drill the trainer will inform the platoon leader and the tank commanders what they did well and what they did poorly. The trainer will monitor corrections of poor performance and provide feedback of the corrections to the responsible individual.

(2) At the end of the battle drill the trainer will critique the platoon's performance using the Scorer's Checklist as a reference. (The training aid used in the demonstration should be used at this time to illustrate errors and corrective measures.) It is desirable to permit the platoon leader, tank commanders, and crewmembers to criticize their own performance and suggest their own corrections.

(a) Tell the platoon which tasks were performed correctly.

(b) Tell the platoon which tasks were performed incorrectly.

(c) Tell the platoon how to correct any tasks that were incorrectly performed.

(3) After the critique allow the tank commanders time to discuss individual and crew performance with their respective crews.

(4) After the first practice has been critiqued the trainer may direct the platoon leader to execute the battle drill again using one of the following variations:

(a) Select different terrain.

(b) Place the platoon sergeant's section in the lead and the platoon leader's section in the rear.

(c) If the traveling overwatch and the bounding overwatch movement formations have been mastered, have the platoon move from one of these formations into the coil formation.

6. CROSSTRAINING: If time permits the platoon sergeant, acting as the platoon leader, will conduct the battle drill.

PRECAUTIONS

THE FOLLOWING SAFETY PRECAUTIONS WILL BE EMPHASIZED DURING THE BATTLE DRILL:

. DRIVERS WILL ALERT CREWMEMBERS OF SUDDEN TURNS, DROPS, ACCELERATIONS, AND HALTS.

. DRIVERS WILL AVOID TREE TRUNKS AND OVERHANGING BRANCHES.

. TCs AND GUNNERS WILL ALERT CREWMEMBERS BEFORE TRAVERSING THE MAIN GUN.

. DRIVERS WILL TURN OFF TANK ENGINES BEFORE LEAVING THEIR VEHICLE.

PLATOON BATTLE DRILL
"PLATOON EXECUTES HERRINGBONE"

1. TRAINING OBJECTIVE: Direct the platoon leader to place the platoon
   in a column formation, to dismount the crewmen, and to assemble the
   platoon at the demonstration site. Explain to the platoon that the
   training objective is for the platoon to learn to execute the
   herringbone formation. Also explain the condition with which the
   task will be performed and the standards that must be met. The
   task, conditions, and standards are as follows:

   a. Task: The platoon executes coil or herringbone.

   b. Conditions:

      (1) Friendly: The platoon is moving in a traveling formation as
          the lead unit during the movement phase of a team tactical
          operation.

      (2) Enemy: Enemy contact is not likely.

   c. Standards: See walk-thru.

2. ORIENTATION: Explain to the platoon that the task is important be-
   cause an unscheduled halt may be required at any time during a
   tactical movement.

   a. Stress the following points:

      (1) Dispersion between tanks must be maintained.

      (2) Ground and air security must be maintained.

      (3) At-halt maintenance must be conducted.

   b. Explain that the standards listed in the walk-thru are based upon
      the following principles:

      (1) Intervals between tanks must be large enough to reduce the
          likelihood of more than one tank being disabled by a single
          enemy round and small enough to maintain visual control.

      (2) Main guns must be oriented on assigned sectors and provide
          360° coverage to facilitate the rapid engagement of ground
          targets.

      (3) Ground observers must be oriented on assigned sectors and
          provide 360° coverage to facilitate the rapid acquisition
          of ground targets.

      (4) Air observers must be oriented on assigned sectors and
          provide 360° coverage to facilitate the rapid acquisition
          of air targets.

      (5) Maintenance must be conducted at every opportunity
          to enhance equipment readiness.

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3. DEMONSTRATION: If possible, the platoon should observe the battle drill being conducted by another platoon. However, if such a demonstration is not feasible the battle drill should be demonstrated by using a chalkboard, terrain board, or a field sand table.

a. Tell the platoon members that during the demonstration they should pay particular attention to the actions of the tank that corresponds in number to their own.

b. Demonstrate and explain to the platoon the following:

(1) The general configuration of the herringbone formation. (Indicate by platoon vehicle number the location of each tank in the formation.)
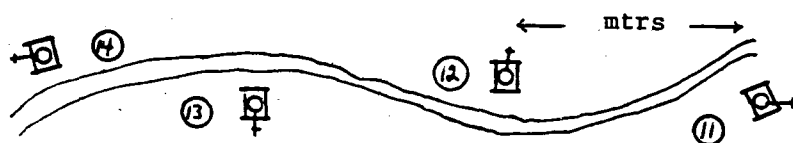
(2) Depth interval between tanks of _____ meters. (Within $\pm$ _____ meters.)

(3) Security measures.

(a) Main guns oriented on assigned sectors.

1. Tank 11, 1030 o'clock to 0130 o'clock.

2. Tank 12, 0730 o'clock to 1030 o'clock.

3. Tank 13, 0130 o'clock to 0430 o'clock.

4. Tank 14, 0430 o'clock to 0730 o'clock.
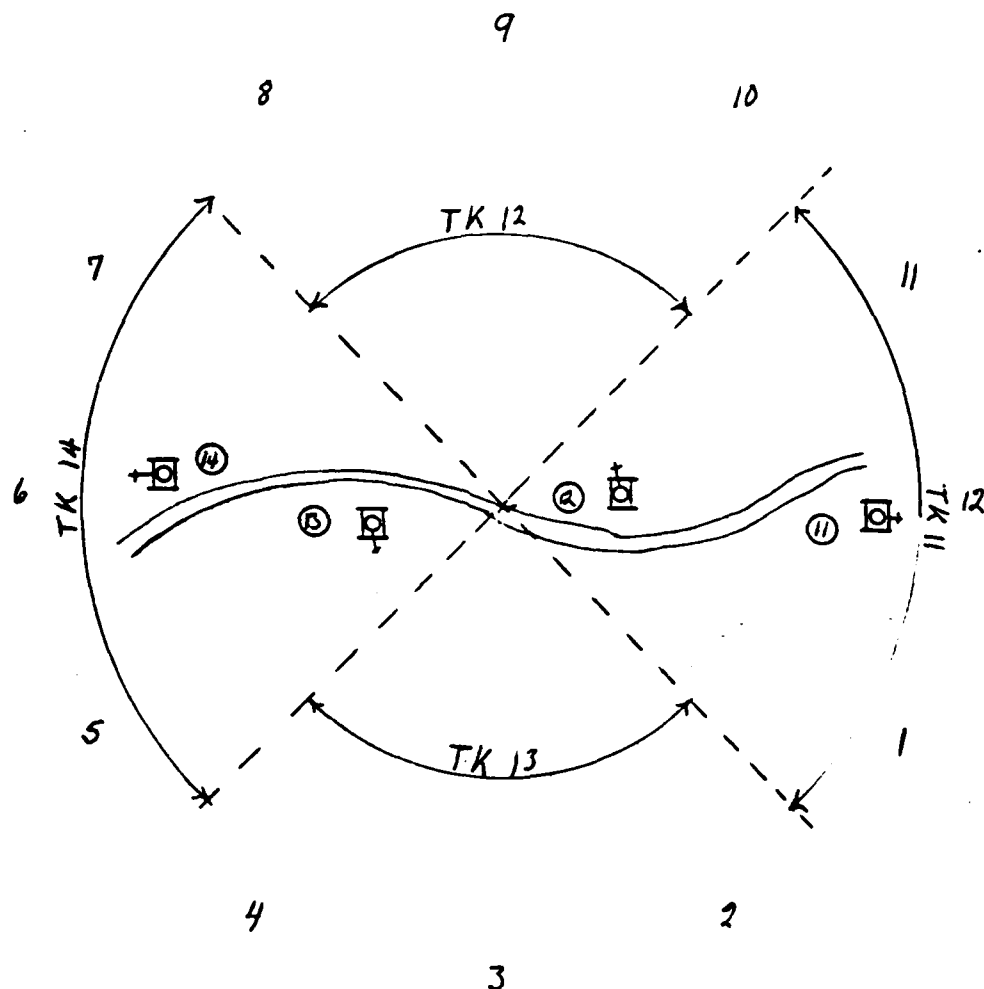
* Center of platoon mass.

        (b) Ground observers oriented on assigned sectors.
           (Same sectors as indicated for main guns.)

        (c) Air observers oriented on assigned sectors.
           (Same sectors as indicated for main guns.)

    (4) Platoon conducting at-halt maintenance.

    (5) Visual signals used with the herringbone formation.

        (a) Herringbone. (Right arm extended overhead, followed
           by a downward movement and pointing to the right, then
           left arm extended overhead, followed by a downward
           movement and pointing to the left.) (Ref. Author.)

        (b) Extend interval between tanks.*

        (c) Close interval between tanks.*

        (d) Orient main gun.*

        (e) Orient ground observer.*

        (f) Orient air observer.*

*If visual signals have not been developed, the unit should use local
visual signals SOP in the interim.

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c. Summarize what was demonstrated.

4. WALK-THRU:

    a. Before starting the walk-thru:

        (1) Explain to the platoon how the walk-thru will be conducted.

            (a) Radio silence will be in effect during the battle drill.
                The trainer will use his radio for coaching and perform-
                ance feedback. He will address his comments to the
                appropriate tank commander who will acknowledge the
                comment with a short reply, i.e., "This is _____, Roger,
                Out."

            (b) Crewmen will mount their tanks and the platoon leader
                will signal the platoon to move out in the traveling
                formation. Once in the traveling formation the platoon
                leader will signal the platoon to execute the battle
                drill PLATOON EXECUTES HERRINGBONE.

            (c) The platoon will move from the traveling formation into
                the herringbone formation at a reduced speed of
                _____kmph.

            (d) The trainer will coach the platoon leader and the tank
                commanders on correct herringbone formation procedures.

            (e) The trainer will provide feedback to the platoon leader
                and the tank commanders on good and poor performance.

            (f) The trainer will halt the battle drill after the platoon
                has moved into a herringbone formation and the platoon
                leader has had an opportunity to correct errors noted.
                (The trainer may halt the battle drill at any time to
                emphasize a teaching point, correct flagrant errors,
                or to prevent personal injury or equipment damage.)

            (g) The trainer will assemble the platoon and conduct a
                critique of its performance. During the critique pla-
                toon personnel will be encouraged to ask questions which
                the trainer will answer. After the critique, the tank
                commanders will be given an opportunity to discuss
                individual and crew performance with their respective
                crews.

        (2) Review and emphasize the following before conducting the
            battle drill:

            (a) Visual signals for initiating the herringbone
                formation and controlling the formation and security.

            (b) Lateral and depth interval between tanks.

            (c) Ground and air security requirements.

            (d) Performing at-halt maintenance.

            (e) Paying attention to the platoon leader and following
                his orders.

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b. During the walk-thru:

(1) Inform the platoon that radio silence is in effect until enemy contact and direct the crewmen to mount their tanks.

(2) Direct the platoon leader to move out in the traveling formation and then to signal the platoon to execute the battle drill PLATOON EXECUTE HERRINGBONE. Observe the platoon and apply the STANDARDS:

PLATOON STANDARDS

```
: PLATOON MAINTAINS DEPTH INTERVAL BETWEEN TANKS
   OF _____ METERS.  (WITHIN + _____ METERS.)

· PLATOON MAINTAINS GROUND AND AIR SECURITY.

  -MAIN GUNS ORIENTED ON ASSIGNED SECTORS.
  -GROUND OBSERVERS ORIENTED ON ASSIGNED SECTORS.
  -AIR OBSERVERS ORIENTED ON ASSIGNED SECTORS.

· PLATOON OCCUPIES POSITIONS ON THE RIGHT AND LEFT
  SHOULDERS OF THE ROUTE.

· PLATOON CONDUCTS AT-HALT MAINTENANCE.
```

(a) Coach the TCs to:

1. Maintain lateral and depth intervals between tanks.

2. Maintain ground and air security.

3. Select and occupy covered and concealed firing positions.

(b) Give feedback to the TCs on good and poor performance.

PLATOON LEADER STANDARDS

```
· PLATOON LEADER GIVES THE CORRECT SIGNAL FOR THE
  HERRINGBONE FORMATION.

· PLATOON LEADER GIVES CORRECT SIGNALS FOR CORRECTING
  DISPERSION AND SECURITY ERRORS.

  -EXTEND INTERVAL BETWEEN TANKS.
  -CLOSE INTERVAL BETWEEN TANKS.
  -ORIENT MAIN GUN ON ASSIGNED SECTOR.
  -ORIENT GROUND OBSERVER ON ASSIGNED SECTOR.
  -ORIENT AIR GUARD ON ASSIGNED SECTOR.

· PLATOON LEADER PROMPTLY CORRECTS DEPTH INTERVAL
  BETWEEN TANKS.

· PLATOON LEADER PROMPTLY CORRECTS SECURITY ERRORS.

  -MAIN GUN ORIENTATION.
  -GROUND OBSERVER ORIENTATION.
  -AIR OBSERVER ORIENTATION.

· PLATOON LEADER SUPERVISES AT-HALT MAINTENANCE.
```

(a) Coach the platoon leader to:

   1. Promptly correct interval errors.

   2. Promptly correct security errors.

   3. Promptly correct firing position errors.

(b) Give feedback to the platoon leader on good and poor performance.

5. PRACTICE, SCORING, AND FEEDBACK: After completing the walk-thru the platoon will conduct the battle drill at normal movement speed. The trainer will score the platoon's performance, using the standards listed in the Scorer's Checklist as a reference. The scoring will be the basis for the performance feedback during the battle drill and for the critique at the end of the battle drill.

   a. Practice.

      (1) Explain to the platoon how the battle drill will be conducted:

         (a) Inform the platoon that radio silence is in effect until enemy contact. However, the trainer will coach by radio if necessary.

         (b) Inform the platoon that they will mount their tanks and upon signal from the platoon leader, the platoon will conduct the battle drill PLATOON EXECUTES HERRINGBONE.

         (c) Inform the platoon that during the conduct of the battle drill the trainer will coach the platoon and score its performance.

         (d) Inform the platoon that during the conduct of the battle drill the trainer will provide the performance feedback.

         (e) Inform the platoon that when the battle drill has been completed the trainer will halt the platoon, assemble the crewmembers, and critique the platoon's performance.

         (f) Direct the platoon leader to prepare to start-up. Give him a few minutes to speak to his platoon before mounting the tanks.

      (2) During the practice:

         (a) Direct the platoon leader to signal the platoon to move out in the traveling formation and then to signal the platoon to execute the battle drill PLATOON EXECUTE HERRINGBONE.

         (b) Observe the following:

            (1) The platoon's execution of herringbone.

            (2) That the platoon maintains correct interval between tanks.

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(3) That the platoon maintains ground and air security.

(4) That the platoon conducts at-halt maintenance.

(5) That the platoon leader gives the correct herringbone signal.

(6) That the platoon leader responds to formation and security errors.

(7) That the platoon leader gives the correct signals for correcting formation and security errors.

(8) That the platoon leader supervises at-halt maintenance.

b. Scoring. Scoring will be conducted according to the procedures outlined in the Scorer's Checklist. It will begin when the platoon leader signals execute PLATOON EXECUTES HERRINGBONE and end when the platoon has completed the halt formation and the platoon leader has had an opportunity to correct formation and security errors.

c. Feedback. Training feedback will be provided to the platoon by the trainer during the battle drill and at the conclusion of the battle drill.

(1) During the battle drill the trainer will inform the platoon leader and the tank commanders what they did well and what they did poorly. The trainer will monitor corrections of poor performance and provide feedback of the corrections to the responsible individual.

(2) At the end of the battle drill the trainer will critique the platoon's performance using the Scorer's Checklist as a reference. (The training aid used in the demonstration should be used at this time to illustrate errors and corrective measures.) It is desirable to permit the platoon leader, tank commanders, and crewmembers to criticize their own performance and suggest their own corrections.

(a) Tell the platoon which tasks were performed correctly.

(b) Tell the platoon which tasks were performed incorrectly.

(c) Tell the platoon how to correct any tasks that were incorrectly performed.

(3) After the critique allow the tank commanders time to discuss individual and crew performance with their respective crews.

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(4) After the first practice has been critiqued the trainer may direct the platoon leader to execute the battle drill again using one of the following variations:

   (a) Select different terrain.

   (b) Place the platoon sergeant's section in the lead and the platoon leader's section in the rear.

   (c) If the traveling overwatch and the bounding overwatch movement formations have been mastered, have the platoon move from one of these formations into the herringbone formation.

6. CROSSTRAINING: If time permits the platoon sergeant, acting as the platoon leader, will conduct the battle drill.

PRECAUTIONS

THE FOLLOWING SAFETY PRECAUTIONS WILL BE EMPHASIZED DURING THE BATTLE DRILL:

· DRIVERS WILL ALERT CREWMEMBERS OF SUDDEN TURNS, DROPS, ACCELERATIONS, AND HALTS.

· DRIVERS WILL AVOID TREE TRUNKS AND OVERHANGING BRANCHES.

· TCs AND GUNNERS WILL ALERT CREWMEMBERS BEFORE TRAVERSING THE MAIN GUN.

· DRIVERS WILL TURN OFF TANK ENGINES BEFORE LEAVING THEIR VEHICLE.

PLATOON LEADER EXERCISE
"REACT TO INDIRECT FIRE"

1. TRAINING OBJECTIVE: Direct the platoon leader to place the platoon in a column formation, to dismount the crewmen, and to assemble the platoon at the training site. Explain to the platoon leader that the training objective is to learn how to react to indirect fire under varying conditions. This will require that he consider the movement under indirect fire principle and apply the problem solving process. Also explain the conditions under which the task will be performed and the standards that must be met. The task, conditions, and standards are as follows:

   a. Task: To react to indirect fire by:

      (1) Accelerating and moving to the front.

                    (or)

      (2) Accelerating and moving to the right.

                    (or)

      (3) Accelerating and moving to the left.

                    (or)

      (4) Accelerating and moving to the rear.

   b. Conditions:

   (1) Friendly: The platoon is moving as the lead unit during the movement phase of a team tactical operation.

   (2) Enemy: Enemy contact is not likely.

   c. Standards: See Scorer's Checklist.

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2. EXPLANATION: Remind the platoon leader that he has recently received
a unit of instruction on tactical movement decision making. The unit
familiarized him with: the strengths and weaknesses of movement for-
mations, characteristics of events likely to occur during a tactical
movement, movement principles, and the problem solving process.

   a. Explain to the platoon leader how the exercise will be conducted.

      (1) The Platoon Leader Exercise "React to Indirect Fire" consists
          of two sub-exercises conducted under varying conditions.
          Each sub-exercise requires the platoon leader to determine
          the correct reaction to indirect fire, i.e., accelerate and
          move-forward, to the right, to the left, or to the rear.
          After selecting which direction to move the platoon leader
          announces his decision to the platoon in the form of an order
          of an order and the platoon executes the order by accelerating
          and moving in the appropriate direction.

      (2) To conduct the platoon leader exercise, sub-exercises indi-
          cated above are coupled with the comparison platoon battle
          drills. For example, the platoon leader sub-exercises, which
          leads the platoon leader to correctly react to indirect fire,
          is coupled with the platoon battle drill Platoon Reacts to
          Indirect Fire. These couplings are executed in a realistic
          tactical context and are initiated by action cues.

      (3) For the first platoon leader sub-exercise the trainer will
          read the scenario to the platoon leader while referring to a
          sketch map. (The scenario helps the trainer to create a
          realistic tactical context within which the platoon leader
          makes a decision, announces it, and directs the platoon to
          execute the decision.) Then the trainer will tell the platoon
          leader to have the crewmen to mount the tanks, and to move
          the platoon in the traveling formation along a designated
          route. When the platoon reaches a designated location along
          the route the trainer will initiate the sub-exercise by
          sending a radio message (action cue) to the platoon leader.
          (When OPFOR are available the trainer will direct them to
          execute non-verbal action cues.)

      (4) After the action cue has been given (or executed by OPFOR)
          the platoon leader will make his decision and order the pla-
          toon to execute the decision. The trainer will monitor the
          platoon leader's signal to the platoon to determine if the
          correct decision was made. If the decision was incorrect
          the trainer will allow the decision battle drill to be con-
          ducted and discuss the incorrect decision at the end of the
          platoon leader exercise.

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(5) For the second platoon leader sub-exercise the trainer will tell the platoon leader to continue to move the platoon in the traveling formation along the designated route. When the platoon reaches a designated location along the route the trainer will initiate the sub-exercise by sending a radio message (action cue) to the platoon leader. (When OPFOR are available the trainer will direct them to execute non-verbal action cues.) (For subsequent procedure follow sub-paragraph (4) above.)

b. Emphasize the following before conducting the platoon leader exercise:

(1) Problem solving is a step-by-step sequential and logical process.

(2) Time is essential when making tactical decisions.

3. APPLICATION:

a. Sub-Exercise One. (Accelerate and move-forward, to the right, to the left, or to the rear.)

(1) Read the scenario to the platoon leader.

SCENARIO

"You are the platoon leader of 1/A/2/33 Armor. Your platoon, moving in a traveling formation East along High-way N2, is leading the team in a movement to contact operation. No known enemy between 1/3 Cavalry screen and RJ N2-N4. Terrain is tank negotiable, weather is clear and dry, and visibility to 5000 meters by 0900 hours."

Scenario Sketch Map

(2) After the platoon leader has had a short time to consider the scenario tell him to have the crewmen to mount the the tanks and to move the platoon in the traveling formation east along Highway N2

(3) When the platoon reaches a designated location along the route, the trainer will transmit the action cue to the platoon leader. (If OPFOR) are available direct them to execute non-verbal action cues.)

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+------------------------------------------------------------+
|                      ACTION CUE                            |
|                                                            |
| "THIS IS TRAINER--BREAK--FOUR ROUNDS OF INDIRECT FIRE ARE  |
|                                                            |
| IMPACTING ON YOUR FORMATION--BREAK--OUT"                   |
+------------------------------------------------------------+
```

(4) The trainer will monitor the platoon leader's execution signal to the platoon to determine if the correct decision was made.

b. Sub-Exercise Two. (Accelerate and move-forward, to the right, to the left, or to the rear.)

(1) When the platoon reaches a designated location along the route the trainer will transmit the action cue to the platoon leader. (If OPFOR are available direct them to execute non-verbal action cues.

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+------------------------------------------------------------+
|                      ACTION CUE                            |
|                                                            |
| "THIS IS TRAINER--BREAK--FOUR ROUNDS OF INDIRECT FIRE ARE  |
|                                                            |
| IMPACTING ON YOUR FORMATION--BREAK--OUT"                   |
+------------------------------------------------------------+
```

(2) The trainer will monitor the platoon leader's execution signal to the platoon to determine if the correct decision was made.

4. SCORING AND FEEDBACK:

a. Scoring. The trainer will score the platoon leader sub-exercises by monitoring the platoon leader's execution signal to the platoon. In addition, after the platoon leader's exercise is completed the trainer will ask the platoon leader two questions pertaining

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to how he arrived at each decision. The platoon leader's responses will be entered in the Scorer's Checklist. The platoon battle drills, which were conducted sequentially with the platoon leader sub-exercises, will be scored according to the platoon battle drills Scorer's Checklist.

b. Feedback. After the platoon leader exercise components and the platoon battle drills have been scored the trainer will critique the platoon leader's and the platoon's performance using the Scorer's Checklist as a reference. It is desirable to permit the platoon leader, tank commanders, and crew-members to criticize their own performance and suggest their own corrections.

(1) Tell the platoon leader and the platoon which tasks were performed correctly.

(2) Tell the platoon leader and the platoon which tasks were performed incorrectly.

(3) Tell the platoon leader and the platoon how to correct any tasks that were performed incorrectly.

c. After the critique the trainer may direct the platoon leader to return to the initial training site to conduct the platoon leader exercise again using different sites to react to indirect fire.

5. CROSSTRAINING: If time permits the platoon sergeant, acting as the platoon leader, will conduct the platoon leader exercise.

PLATOON BATTLE DRILL
"PLATOON REACTS TO INDIRECT FIRE"

1. TRAINING OBJECTIVE: Direct the platoon leader to place the platoon in a column formation, to dismount the crewmen, and to assemble the platoon at the demonstration site. Explain to the platoon that the training objective is for the platoon to learn to react to indirect fire. Also explain the conditions under which the task will be performed and the standards that must be met. The task, conditions, and standards are as follows:

   a. Task: The platoon reacts to indirect fire.

   b. Conditions:

      (1) Friendly: The platoon is moving as the lead unit during the movement phase of a team tactical operation.

      (2) Enemy: Enemy contact is not likely.

   c. Standards: See walk-thru.

2. ORIENTATION: Explain to the platoon that the task is important because the enemy may attack the platoon with indirect fire during a tactical movement.

   a. Stress the following points:

      (1) Hatches must be closed upon receiving indirect fire.

      (2) The platoon must move rapidly out of the impact area.

      (3) NBC posture is raised to MOPP Level 4.

      (4) NBC monitoring is initiated as soon as possible.

      (5) A SPOTREP is submitted in the clear.

      (6) The movement formation must be reconstituted after clearing the impact area.

   b. Explain that the standards listed in the walk-thru are based on the following principles:

      (1) Assume all indirect fires contain chemical agents until monitoring proves otherwise.

      (2) Assume all indirect fires are observed fires.

3. DEMONSTRATION: If possible, the platoon should observe the battle drill being conducted by another platoon. However, if such a demonstration is not feasible the battle drill should be demonstrated by using a chalkboard, terrain board, or a field sand table.

   a. Tell the platoon members that during the demonstration they should pay particular attention to the actions of the tank that corresponds in number to their own.

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b. Demonstrate and explain to the platoon the following:

(1) The general configuration and actions of the platoon at the time indirect fire is received. (Indicate by platoon vehicle number the location of each tank in the formation.)

Direction of movement ⟶
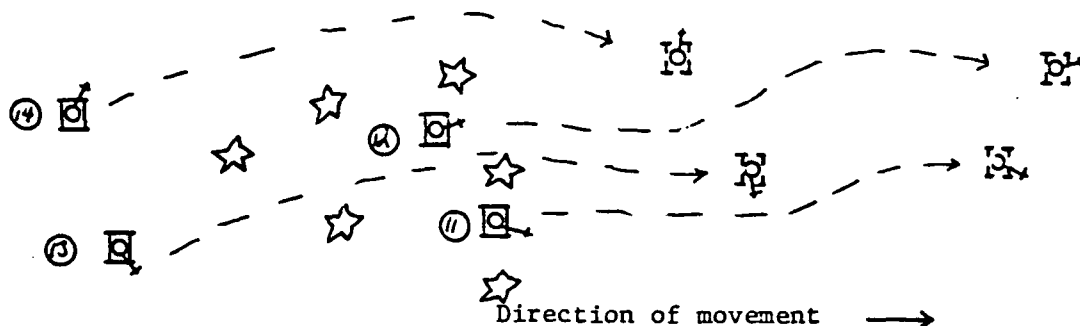
(2) React to indirect fire order. INDIRECT FIRE--BREAK FRONT (RIGHT, LEFT, or REAR). Upon receiving the order the tank commanders will automatically direct:

(a) All hatches be closed.

(b) MOPP Level 4.

(c) Increased speed.

(d) Movement out of the impact area in the direction ordered.

(3) NBC monitoring.

(4) Actions after clearing the impact area and determining that there is no NBC threat.

(a) Platoon leader's SPOTREP.

1. Who (Platoon leader's call sign)

2. What (Type and size of enemy)

3. Where (Enemy location)

4. When (Time enemy seen)

5. Doing What (Enemy activity)

6. Own Action (Platoon leader's action)

(b) Assuming MOPP Level 2.

(c) Opening all hatches.

(d) Reconstituting the movement formation.

(e) Continuing the mission.

c. Summarize what was demonstrated.

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4. WALK-THRU:

   a. Before starting the walk-thru:

     (1) Explain to the platoon how the walk-thru will be conducted.

       (a) Radio silence will be in effect during the battle drill until enemy contact. The trainer will use his radio for coaching and performance feedback. He will address his comments to the appropriate tank commander who will acknowledge the comment with a short reply, i.e., "This is _____, Roger, Out."

       (b) Crewmen will mount their tanks and the platoon leader will signal the platoon to move out in the traveling formation. Once in the traveling formation the trainer will direct the OPFOR to fire simulated artillery rounds over the platoon. When the platoon comes under indirect fire the platoon leader will order the platoon to execute the battle drill PLATOON REACTS TO INDIRECT FIRE. (The platoon leader's order will be INDIRECT FIRE-- BREAK FRONT (RIGHT, LEFT, or REAR).

       (c) The platoon will conduct react to indirect fire at a reduced speed of _____kmph.

       (d) The trainer will coach the platoon leader and the tank commanders on correct react to indirect fire procedures.

       (e) The trainer will provide feedback to the platoon leader and the tank commanders on good and poor performance.

       (f) The trainer will halt the battle drill after the platoon has reconstituted its movement formation and the platoon leader has had an opportunity to correct errors noted. (The trainer may halt the battle drill at any time to emphasize a teaching point, correct flagrant errors, or to prevent personal injury or equipment damage.)

       (g) The trainer will assemble the platoon and conduct a critique of its performance. During the critique, platoon personnel will be encouraged to ask questions which the trainer will answer. After the critique, tank commanders will be given an opportunity to discuss individual and crew performance with their respective crews.

     (2) Review and emphasize the following before conducting the battle drill:

       (a) Order for reacting to indirect fire.

       (b) Closing hatches upon receiving indirect fire.

       (c) Moving rapidly out of the impact area.

       (d) Increasing NBC protection to MOPP 4.

       (e) Initiating NBC monitoring.

(f) Submitting a SPOTREP.

(g) Reconstituting the movement formation after clearing the impact area.

(h) Continuing the mission.

(i) Paying attention to the platoon leader and following his orders.

b. During the walk-thru:

(1) Inform the platoon that radio silence is in effect until enemy contact and direct the crewmen to mount their tanks.

(2) Direct the platoon leader to move out in the traveling formation and then, upon receiving indirect fire, order the platoon to execute the battle drill PLATOON REACTS TO INDIRECT FIRE. Observe the platoon and apply the STANDARDS:

PLATOON STANDARDS

- PLATOON CLOSES ALL HATCHES WITHIN _____ SECONDS OF FIRST BURST OF INDIRECT FIRE. (WITHIN ± _____ SECONDS.)

- PLATOON COMPLETES MOPP LEVEL 4 POSTURE WITHIN _____ SECONDS OF FIRST INDIRECT FIRE BURST. (WITHIN ± _____ SECONDS.)

- PLATOON INCREASES SPEED TO _____ KMPH WITHIN _____ SECONDS OF FIRST INDIRECT FIRE BURST. (WITHIN ± _____ SECONDS.)

- PLATOON CLEARS THE IMPACT AREA WITHIN _____ SECONDS OF FIRST INDIRECT FIRE BURST. (WITHIN ± _____ SECONDS.)

- PLATOON INITIATES NBC MONITORING WITHIN _____ SECONDS OF FIRST INDIRECT FIRE BURST. (WITHIN ± _____ SECONDS.)

- PLATOON REVERTS TO MOPP LEVEL 2 POSTURE WITHIN _____ SECONDS OF THE PLATOON LEADER'S ORDER. (WITHIN ± _____ SECONDS.)

- PLATOON OPENS ALL HATCHES WITHIN _____ SECONDS OF THE PLATOON LEADER'S ORDER. (WITHIN ± _____ SECONDS.)

- PLATOON RECONSTITUTES MOVEMENT FORMATION WITHIN _____ KM OF IMPACT AREA. (WITHIN ± _____ METERS.)

- PLATOON RECONSTITUTES MOVEMENT FORMATION WITHIN _____ SECONDS OF THE PLATOON LEADER'S ORDER. (WITHIN ± _____ SECONDS.)

(a) Coach the TCs to:

    <u>1</u>. Close hatches immediately upon receiving indirect fire.

    <u>2</u>. Direct MOPP Level 4 posture.

    <u>3</u>. Promptly move out of the impact area and in the direction ordered.

    <u>4</u>. Direct MOPP Level 2 posture when order is given.

    <u>5</u>. Open hatches when order is given.

    <u>6</u>. Regain position in movement formation.

(b) Give feedback to the TCs on good and poor performance.

PLATOON LEADER STANDARDS


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• PLATOON LEADER GIVES THE CORRECT ORDER - INDIRECT
  FIRE--BREAK FRONT (RIGHT, LEFT, OR REAR) - WITHIN
  _____ SECONDS OF FIRST INDIRECT FIRE BURST.
  (WITHIN + _____ SECONDS.)

• PLATOON LEADER PROMPTLY CORRECTS REACT TO INDIRECT
  FIRE ERRORS.

  - OPEN HATCHES.
  - INCORRECT MOPP LEVEL.
  - INCORRECT SPEED.
  - REMAINING IN THE IMPACT AREA.
  - MOVEMENT IN THE WRONG DIRECTION.

• PLATOON LEADER DIRECTS NBC MONITORING WITHIN_____
  SECONDS OF FIRST INDIRECT FIRE BURST.  (WITHIN +
  _____ SECONDS.)

• PLATOON LEADER ORDERS MOPP LEVEL 2 WITHIN _____
  SECONDS OF RECEIVING A NEGATIVE NBC REPORT.
  (WITHIN + _____ SECONDS.)

• PLATOON LEADER SUBMITS A SPOTREP.

  - WHO
  - WHAT
  - WHERE
  - WHEN
  - DOING WHAT
  - OWN ACTION

• PLATOON LEADER ORDERS ALL HATCHES BE OPENED.

• PLATOON LEADER RECONSTITUTES THE MOVEMENT FOR-
  MATION WITHIN_____KM OF THE IMPACT AREA.
  (WITHIN + _____ METERS.)
```

(a) Coach the platoon leader to:

    <u>1</u>. Immediately give the react to indirect fire order upon receiving indirect fire.

    <u>2</u>. Promptly correct react to indirect fire errors.

    <u>3</u>. Promptly direct NBC monitoring.

    <u>4</u>. Promptly order MOPP Level 2 upon receiving a negative NBC report.

    <u>5</u>. Submit SPOTREP in the clear.

    <u>6</u>. Promptly order all hatches be opened.

    <u>7</u>. Promptly reconstitute the movement formation.

(b) Give feedback to the platoon leader on good and poor performance.

5. PRACTICE, SCORING, AND FEEDBACK: After completing the walk-thru the platoon will conduct the battle drill at normal movement speed. The trainer will score the platoon's performance, using the standards listed in the Scorer's Checklist as a reference. The scoring will be the basis for the performance feedback during the battle drill and the critique at the end of the battle drill.

a. Practice.

    (1) Explain to the platoon how the battle drill will be conducted:

        (a) Inform the platoon that radio silence is in effect until enemy contact. However, the trainer will coach by radio if necessary.

        (b) Inform the platoon that they will mount their tanks, move out in the traveling overwatch formation, and upon order from the platoon leader, the platoon will conduct the battle drill PLATOON REACTS TO INDIRECT FIRE.

        (c) Inform the platoon that during the conduct of the battle drill the trainer will coach the platoon and score its performance.

        (d) Inform the platoon that during the conduct of the battle drill the trainer will provide performance feedback.

        (e) Inform the platoon that when the battle drill has been completed the trainer will halt the platoon, assemble the crewmembers, and critique the platoon's performance.

        (f) Direct the platoon leader to prepare to start-up. Give him a few minutes to speak to his platoon before mounting the tanks.

(2) During the practice:

    (a) Direct OPFOR to fire simulated artillery rounds over the platoon.

    (b) Observe the following:

        1. The platoon's execution of react to indirect fire.

        2. That the platoon closes all hatches.

        3. That the platoon goes to MOPP Level 4.

        4. That the platoon increases speed.

        5. That the platoon clears the impact area.

        6. That the platoon moves in the direction ordered by the platoon leader.

        7. That the platoon initiates NBC monitoring.

        8. That the platoon reverts to MOPP Level 2 and opens all hatches upon order from the platoon leader.

        9. That the platoon reconstitutes the movement formation.

        10. That the platoon leader gives the correct react to indirect fire order.

        11. That the platoon leader promptly corrects react to indirect fire procedural errors.

        12. That the platoon leader directs NBC monitoring.

        13. That the platoon leader orders MOPP Level 2 upon receiving a negative NBC report.

        14. That the platoon leader orders all hatches to be opened.

        15. That the platoon leader reconstitutes the movement formation.

    (c) Listen for the platoon leader to submit a SPOTREP upon enemy contact.

b. Scoring. Scoring will be conducted according to the procedures outlined in the Scorer's Checklist. It will begin when the platoon leader orders INDIRECT FIRE--BREAK FRONT (RIGHT, LEFT, or REAR) and end when the platoon has completed react to indirect fire, reconstituted the movement formation, and the platoon leader has had an opportunity to correct errors noted.

c. Feedback. Training feedback will be provided to the platoon by the trainer during the battle drill and at the conclusion of the battle drill.

(1) During the battle drill the trainer will inform the platoon leader and the tank commanders what they did well and what they did poorly. The trainer will monitor corrections of poor performance and provide feedback on the corrections to the responsible individual.

(2) At the end of the battle drill the trainer will critique the platoon's performance using the Scorer's Checklist as a reference. (The training aid used in the demonstration should be used at this time to illustrate errors and corrective measures.) It is desirable to permit the platoon leader, tank commanders, and crewmembers to criticize their own performance and suggest their own corrections.

(a) Tell the platoon which tasks were performed correctly.

(b) Tell the platoon which tasks were performed incorrectly.

(c) Tell the platoon how to correct any tasks that were incorrectly performed.

(3) After the critique allow the tank commanders time to discuss individual and crew performance with their respective crews.

(4) After the first practice has been critiqued the trainer may direct the platoon leader to execute the battle drill again using one of the following variations:

(a) Select different terrain.

(b) Place the platoon sergeant's section in the lead and the platoon leader's section in the rear.

(c) If the traveling overwatch formation has been mastered, have the platoon move from this formation into react to indirect fire.

6. CROSSTRAINING: If time permits the platoon sergeant, acting as the platoon leader, will conduct the battle drill.

PRECAUTIONS

THE FOLLOWING SAFETY PRECAUTIONS WILL BE EMPHASIZED DURING THE BATTLE DRILL:

.DRIVERS WILL ALERT CREWMEMBERS OF SUDDEN TURNS, DROPS, ACCELERATIONS, AND HALTS.

.DRIVERS WILL AVOID TREE TRUNKS AND OVERHANGING BRANCHES.

.TCs AND GUNNERS WILL ALERT CREWMEMBERS BEFORE TRAVERSING THE MAIN GUN.

.DRIVERS WILL TURN OFF TANK ENGINES WHEN THEY ARE ABSENT FROM THEIR VEHICLES.

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.CREWMEMBERS WILL CLOSE HATCHES SLOWLY.

.DRIVERS WILL REDUCE SPEED WHENEVER CREW GO FROM
ONE MOPP POSTURE TO ANOTHER MOPP POSTURE.

.ARTILLERY SIMULATORS WILL NOT BE FIRED IN SUCH A
MANNER AS TO EXPLODE WITHIN_____METERS OF A
TANK.

PLATOON LEADER EXERCISE
"REACT TO AIR ATTACK"

1. TRAINING OBJECTIVE: Direct the platoon leader to place the platoon
   in a column formation, to dismount the crewmen, and to assemble the
   platoon at the training site. Explain to the platoon leader that
   the training objective is to learn how to react to an air attack
   under varying conditions. This will require that he consider the
   movement under an air attack principles and apply the problem solving
   process. Also explain the conditions under which the task will be
   performed and the standards that must be met. The task, conditions
   and standards are as follows:

   a. Task: To react to an air attack by:

       (1) Accelerating and moving half of the platoon to
            the right and half of the platoon to the left

                        (or)

       (2) Accelerating and moving half of the platoon to
            the front and half of the platoon to the rear.

   b. Conditions:

       (1) Friendly: The platoon is moving as the lead
            unit during the movement phase of a team
            tactical operation.

       (2) Enemy: Enemy contact is not likely.

   c. Standards: See Scorer's Checklist.

2. EXPLANATION: Remind the platoon leader that he has recently
   received a unit of instruction on tactical movement decision making.
   The unit familiarized him with the strengths and weaknesses of
   movement formations, characteristics of events likely to occur
   during a tactical movement, movement principles, and the problem
   solving process.

   a. Explain to the platoon leader how the exercise will be conducted.

       (1) The Platoon Leader Exercise "React to Air Attack"
            consists of two sub-exercises conducted under
            varying conditions. Each sub-exercise requires
            the platoon leader to determine the correct

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reaction to an air attack, i.e., accelerate and move half the platoon to the right and half the platoon to the left or accelerate and move half the platoon forward and half the platoon to the rear. After selecting which direction to move, the platoon leader announces his decision to the platoon in the form of an order and the platoon executes the order by accelerating and moving in the appropriate direction.

(2) To conduct the platoon leader exercise, sub-exercise indicated above are coupled with the companion platoon battle drill. For example: the platoon leader sub-exercises, which leads the platoon leader to correctly react to an air attack, is coupled with the platoon battle drill "Platoon Reacts to Air Attack." These couplings are executed in a realistic tactical context and are initiated by action cues.

(3) For the first platoon leader sub-exercise the trainer will read the scenario to the platoon leader while referring to a sketch map. (The scenario helps the trainer to create a realistic tactical context within which the platoon leader makes a decision, announces it, and directs the platoon to execute the decision.) Then the trainer will tell the platoon leader to have the crewmen to mount the tanks, and to move the paltoon in the traveling formation along a desig-nated route. When the platoon reaches a designated location along the route the trainer will initiate the sub-exercise by sending a radio message (action cue) to the platoon leader. (When OPFOR are available the trainer will direct them to execute non-verbal action cues.)

(4) After the action cue has been given (or executed by OPFOR) the platoon leader will make his decision and order the platoon to execute the decision. The trainer will monitor the platoon leader's signal to the platoon to determine if the correct decision was made. If the decision was incorrect the trainer will allow the decision battle drill to be conducted and discuss the incorrect decision at the end of the platoon leader exercise.

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(5) For the second platoon leader sub-exercise the trainer will tell the platoon leader to continue to move the platoon in the traveling formation along the designated route. When the platoon reaches a designated location along the route the trainer will initiate the sub-exercise by sending a radio message (action cue) to the platoon leader. (When OPFOR are available the trainer will direct them to execute non-verbal action cues.) (For subsequent procedure follow sub-paragraph (4) above.

b. Emphasize the following before conducting the platoon leader exercise:

(1) Problem solving is a step-by-step sequential and logical process.

(2) Time is essential when making tactical decision.

3. APPLICATION:

a. Sub-Exercise One (Accelerate and move half the platoon to the right and half the platoon to the left.)

(1) Read the scenario to the platoon leader.

SCENARIO

"You are the platoon leader of 1/A/2/33 Armor. Your platoon, moving in a traveling formation East along Highway N2, is leading the team in a movement to contact operation. No known enemy between 1/3 Cavalry screen and RJ N2-N4. Terrain is tank negotiable, weather is clear and dry, and visibility to 5000 meters by 0900 hours."

Scenario Sketch Map

(2) After the platoon leader has had a short time to consider the scenario tell him to have the crewmen to mount the tanks and to move the platoon in the traveling formation east along Highway N2.

(3) When the platoon reaches a designated location along
the route the trainer will transmit the action cue
to the platoon leader. (If OPFOR are available
direct them to execute non-verbal action cues.)

```
ACTION CUE

"THIS IS TRAINER--BREAK--ENEMY AIRCRAFT TWELVE O'CLOCK--
BREAK--OUT"
```

(4) The trainer will monitor the platoon leader's execution
signal to the platoon to determine if the correct
decision was made.

b. Sub-Exercise Two (Accelerate and move half the platoon forward
and half the platoon to the rear.)

(1) When the platoon reaches a designated location along
the route the trainer will transmit the action cue to
the platoon leader. (If OPFOR are available direct
them to execute non-verbal action cues.)

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ACTION CUE

"THIS IS TRAINER--BREAK--ENEMY AIRCRAFT THREE O'CLOCK--
BREAK--OUT"
```

(2) The trainer will monitor the platoon leader's execution
signal to the platoon to determine if the correct
decision was made.

4. SCORING AND FEEDBACK:

a. Scoring. The trainer will score the platoon leader sub-exercise
by monitoring the platoon leader's execution signal to the
platoon.. In addition, after the platoon leader exercise is com-
pleted the trainer will ask the platoon leader two questions
pertaining to how he arrived at each decision. The platoon
leader's responses will be entered in the Scorer's Checklist.
The platoon battle drills, which were conducted sequentially
with the platoon leader sub-exercise, will be scored according
to the platoon battle drills Scorer's Checklist.

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b. Feedback. After the platoon leader exercise components and
    the platoon battle drills have been scored the trainer will
    critique the platoon leader's and the platoon's performance
    using the Scorer's Checklist as a reference. It is desirable
    to permit the platoon leader, tank commanders, and crewmembers
    to criticize their own performance and suggest their own
    corrections.

    (1) Tell the platoon leader and the platoon which tasks
         were performed correctly.

    (2) Tell the platoon leader and the platoon which tasks
         were performed incorrectly.

    (3) Tell the platoon leader and the platoon how to correct
         any tasks that were performed incorrectly.

c. After the critique the trainer may direct the platoon leader
    to return to the initial training site to conduct the platoon
    leader exercise again using different sites to react to an
    air attack.

5. CROSSTRAINING: If time permits the platoon sergeant, acting as
    the platoon leader will conduct the platoon leader's exercise.

PLATOON BATTLE
"PLATOON REACTS TO AIR ATTACK"

1. TRAINING OBJECTIVE: Direct the platoon leader to place the
platoon in a column formation, to dismount the crewmen, and to
assemble the platoon at the demonstration site. Explain to the
platoon that the training objective is for the platoon to
learn to react to air attack. Also explain the conditions under
which the task will be performed and the standards that must
be met. The task, conditions, and standards are as follows:

   a. Task: The platoon reacts to air attack.

   b. Conditions:

      (1) Friendly: The platoon is moving as the lead unit during
          the movement phase of a team tactical operation.

      (2) Enemy: Enemy contact is not likely.

   c. Standards: See Walk-thru.

2. ORIENTATION: Explain to the platoon that the task is important
because the enemy aircraft may attack the platoon during a
tactical movement.

   a. Stress the following points:

      (1) Any crewmember can alert the platoon of the presence
          of an aircraft.

      (2) Only the platoon leader can order execution of the battle
          drill PLATOON REACTS TO AIR ATTACK.

      (3) The platoon disperses immediately upon receiving a
          react to air attack order.

      (4) The platoon engages attacking aircraft while dispersing.

      (5) A SPOTREP is submitted in the clear.

      (6) The movement formation is reconstituted after clearing
          the attack area.

   b. Explain that the standards listed in the walk-thru are based
       on the following principles:

      (1) Any crewmember (usually the tank commander or the loaders)
          can alert the platoon of the presence of an aircraft.

      (2) Only the platoon leader can order the execution of the
          battle drill PLATOON REACTS TO AIR ATTACK.

      (3) Immediately upon receiving a react to air attack order
          the platoon disperses to the right and to the left of
          the aircrafts line of flight to reduce the platoon's
          vulnerability.

      (4) While dispersing, the platoon engages the attacking aircraft
          with tank commander machine guns to reduce the aircrafts
          accuracy.

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3. DEMONSTRATION: If possible, the platoon should observe the battle drill being conducted by another platoon. However, if such a demonstration is not feasible the battle drill should be demonstrated by using a chalkboard, terrain board, or a field sand table.

   a. Tell the platoon members that during the demonstration they should pay particular attention to the actions of the tank that corresponds in number to their own.

   b. Demonstrate and explain to the platoon the following:

      (1) The general configuration and actions of the platoon at the time the air attack is received. (Indicate by platoon vehicle number the location of each tank in the formation.)

Direction of movement ⟶
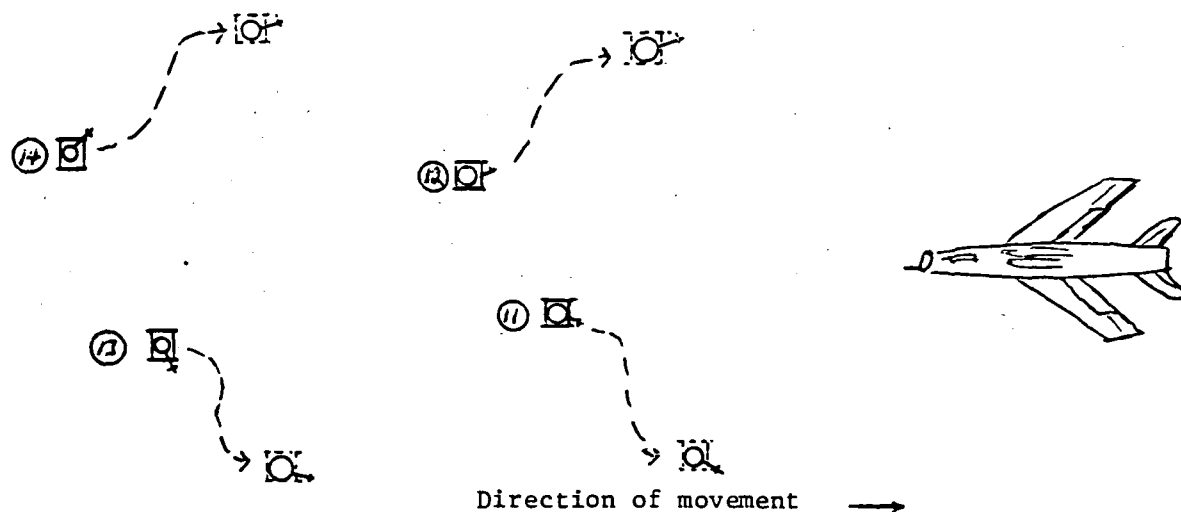
      (2) React to air attack order. (Use appropriate clock direction). AIR ATTACK-TWELVE O'CLOCK, upon receiving the order the tank commanders will automatically direct:

         (a) Direct the driver to turn right or left (which ever is appropriate) to the aircrafts line of flight and increase speed.

         (b) Engage the aircraft with the commanders weapon.

      (3) Actions after clearing the attack area.

         (a) Platoon leader's SPOTREP.

             1. Who (Platoon leader's call sign)

             2. What (Type and size of enemy)

             3. Where (Enemy location)

             4. When (Time enemy seen)

             5. Doing What (Enemy action)

             6. Own Action (Platoon leader's action)

    (b) Reconstituting the movement formation.

    (c) Continuing the mission.

  c. Summarize what was demonstrated.

4. WALK-THRU:

  a. Before starting the walk-thru:

   (1) Explain to the platoon how the walk-thru will be conducted.

    (a) Radio silence will be in effect during the battle drill until enemy contact. The trainer will use his radio for coaching and performance feedback. He will address his comments to the appropriate tank commanders who will acknowledge the comment with a short reply, i.e., "This is _____, Roger, Out."

    (b) Crewmen will mount their tanks and the platoon leader will signal the platoon to move out in the traveling formation. Once in the traveling formation the trainer will direct the OPFOR to fire a flare to simulate the direction from which a high performance aircraft attack came from. When the aircraft has been acquired the platoon leader will order the platoon to execute the battle drill PLATOON REACTS TO AIR ATTACK. The platoon leader's order will be AIR ATTACK-TWELVE O'CLOCK. (Use appropriate clock direction.)

    (c) The platoon will react to air attack at a reduced speed of _____kmph.

    (d) The trainer will coach the platoon leader on the tank commanders on correct react to air attack procedures.

    (e) The trainer will provide feedback to the platoon leader and the tank commanders on good and bad performances.

    (f) The trainer will halt the battle drill after the platoon has reconstituted its movement formation and the platoon leader has had an opportunity to correct errors noted. (The trainer may halt the battle drill at any time to emphasize a teaching point, correct flagrant errors, or to prevent personal injury or equipment damage.)

    (g) The trainer will assemble the platoon and conduct a critique of its performance. During the critique platoon personnel will be encouraged to ask questions which the trainer will answer. After the critique, tank commanders will be given an opportunity to discuss individual and crew performance with their respective crews.

(2) Review and emphasize the following before conducting the battle drill:

    (a) Order for reacting to air attack.

    (b) Increasing speed and dispersing to the right and to the left of the aircrafts line of flight.

    (c) Engaging the attacking aircraft with the tank commander machineguns.

    (d) Submitting a SPOTREP.

    (e) Reconstituting the movement formation of the air attack.

    (f) Paying attention to the platoon leader and following his orders.

b. During the Walk-thru:

    (1) Inform the platoon that radio silence is in effect until enemy contact and direct the crewmen to mount their tanks.

    (2) Direct the platoon leader to move out in the traveling formation and then, upon receiving an air attack, order the platoon to execute the battle drill PLATOON REACTS TO AIR ATTACK. Observe the platoon and apply the STANDARDS:

PLATOON STANDARDS

. PLATOON INCREASES SPEED TO _____ KMPH WITH _____ SECONDS OF REACT TO AIR ATTACK ORDER BY THE PLATOON LEADER. (WITHIN + _____ SECONDS.)

. PLATOON DISPERSES TO THE RIGHT AND TO THE LEFT OF THE AIRCRAFT LINE OF FLIGHT WITHIN _____ SECONDS OF THE REACT TO AIR ATTACK ORDER BY THE PLATOON LEADER. (WITHIN + _____ SECONDS.)

. PLATOON ENGAGES ATTACKING AIRCRAFT WITH COMMANDER'S WEAPONS WITHIN _____ SECONDS OF THE REACT TO AIR ATTACK ORDER BY THE PLATOON LEADER. (WITHIN _____ SECONDS.)

. PLATOON RECONSTITUTES MOVEMENT FORMATION WITHIN _____ KM OF THE AIR ATTACK AREA. (WITHIN + _____ METERS.

. PLATOON RECONSTITUTE MOVEMENT FORMATION WITHIN _____ SECONDS OF THE PLATOON LEADER'S ORDER. (WITHIN + _____ SECONDS.)

    (a) Coach the TCs to:

        <u>1</u>. Increase speed upon receiving air attack.

        <u>2</u>. Disperse to the right and to the left of the aircrafts line of flight.

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              3. Engage aircraft with the commander's weapon.

              4. Regain position in movement formation.

    (b) Give feedback to the TCs on good and poor performances.

PLATOON LEADER STANDARDS

. PLATOON LEADER GIVES THE CORRECT ORDER-AIR ATTACK-TWELVE
  O'CLOCK (APPROPRIATE CLOCK DIRECTION) WITHIN _____ SECONDS
  OF ACQUIRING ATTACKING AIRCRAFT. (WITHIN + _____ SECONDS.)

. PLATOON LEADER PROMPTLY CORRECTS REACT TO AIR ATTACK ERRORS.

  -INCORRECT SPEED
  -MOVEMENT IN THE WRONG DIRECTION.
  -NOT ENGAGING ATTACKING AIRCRAFT.

. PLATOON LEADER SUBMITS A SPOTREP.

  -WHO
  -WHAT
  -WHERE
  -DOING WHAT·
  -OWN ACTION

. PLATOON LEADER RECONSTITUTES MOVEMENT FORMATION WITHIN _____
  KM OF THE AIR ATTACK AREA. (WITHIN + _____ METERS.)

    (a) Coach the platoon leader to:

        1. Immediately give the react to air attack order
          upon acquiring the attacking aircraft.

        2. Promptly correct react to air attack errors.

        3. Submit a SPOTREP.

        4. Promptly reconstitute the movement formation.

    (b) Give feedback to the platoon leader on good and poor
        performance.

5. PRACTICE, SCORING, AND FEEDBACK: After completing the walk-thru
    the platoon will conduct the battle drill at normal movement
    speed. The trainer will score the platoon's performance, using
    the standards listed in the Scorer's Checklist as a reference.
    The scoring will be the basis for the performance feedback
    during the battle drill and the critique at the end of the
    battle drill.

a. Practice.

    (1) Explain to the platoon how the battle drill will be conducted:

        (a) Inform the platoon that radio silence is in effect until enemy contact. However, the trainer will coach by radio if necessary.

        (b) Inform the platoon that they will mount their tanks, move out in the traveling overwatch formation, and upon order from the platoon leader, the platoon will conduct the battle drill PLATOON REACTS TO AIR ATTACK.

        (c) Inform the platoon that during the conduct of the battle drill the trainer will coach the platoon and score its performance.

        (d) Inform the platoon that during the conduct of the battle drill the trainer will provide performance feedback.

        (e) Inform the platoon that when the battle drill has been completed the trainer will halt the platoon, assemble the crewmembers, and critique the platoon's performance.

        (f) Direct the platoon leader to prepare to start-up. Give him a few minutes to speak to his platoon before mounting the tanks.

    (2) During the practice:

        (a) Direct OPFOR to fire a flare to the front, to the flank, or to the rear of the platoon.

        (b) Observe the following:

            1. The platoon's execution of react to air attack.

            2. That the platoon increases speed.

            3. That the platoon disperses to the right and to the left of the aircrafts line of flight.

            4. That the platoon engages attacking aircraft with the commander's weapons.

            5. That the platoon reconstitutes the movement formation.

            6. That the platoon leader gives the correct react to air attack order.

            7. That the platoon leader promptly corrects react to air attack procedural errors.

            8. That the platoon leader reconstitutes the movement formation.

        (c) Listen for the platoon leader to submit a SPOTREP upon enemy contact.

c. Scoring. Scoring will be conducted according to the procedures outlined in the Scorer's Checklist. It will begin when the platoon leader orders AIR ATTACK-TWELVE O'CLOCK and end when the platoon has completed react to air attack, reconstituted the movement formation, and the platoon leader has had an opportunity to correct errors noted.

d. Feedback. Training feedback will be provided to the platoon by the trainer during the battle drill and at the conclusion of the battle drill.

(1) During the battle drill the trainer will inform the platoon leader and the tank commanders what they did well and what they did poorly. The trainer will monitor corrections of poor performance and provide feedback on the corrections to the responsible individual.

(2) At the end of the battle drill the trainer will critique the platoon's performance using the Scorer's Checklist as a reference. (The training aid used in the demonstration should be used at this time to illustrate errors and corrective measures.) It is desirable to permit the platoon leader, tank commanders, and crewmembers to criticize their own performance and suggest their own corrections.

    (a) Tell the platoon which tasks were performed correctly.

    (b) Tell the platoon which tasks were performed incorrectly.

    (c) Tell the platoon how to correct any tasks that were incorrectly performed.

(3) After the critique allow the tank commanders time to discuss individual and crew performance with their respective crews.

(4) After the first practice has been critiqued the trainer may direct the platoon leader to execute the battle drill again using one of the following variations:

    (a) Select different terrain.

    (b) Place the platoon sergeant's section in the lead and the platoon leader's section in the rear.

    (c) If the traveling overwatch formation has been mastered, have the platoon move from this formation into react to air attack.

6. CROSSTRAINING: If time permits the platoon sergeant, acting as
the platoon leader, will conduct the battle drill.

PRECAUTIONS

THE FOLLOWING SAFETY PRECAUTIONS WILL BE EMPHASIZED
DURING THE BATTLE DRILL:

. DRIVERS WILL ALERT CREWMEMBERS OF SUDDEN TURNS,
DROPS, ACCELERATIONS, AND HALTS.

. DRIVERS WILL AVOID TREE TRUNKS AND OVERHANGING
BRANCHES.

. TCs AND GUNNERS WILL ALERT CREWMEMBERS BEFORE
TRAVERSING THE MAIN GUN.

. DRIVERS WILL TURN OFF TANK ENGINES BEFORE LEAVING
THEIR VEHICLE.

. FLARES WILL NOT BE FIRED IN SUCH A MANNER AS TO
EXPLODE WITHIN   METERS OF A TANK.

PLATOON LEADER EXERCISE
"REACT TO A DEFILE"

1. TRAINING OBJECTIVE: Direct the platoon leader to place the platoon in a column formation, to dismount the crewmen, and to assemble the platoon at the training site. Explain to the platoon leader that the training objective is to learn how to react to a defile under varying conditions. This will require that he consider the movement through a defile principle and apply the problem solving process. Also explain the conditions under which the task will be performed and the standards that must be met. The task, conditions, and standards are as follows:

   a. Task: To react to a defile by:

       Passing through the defile using the bounding overwatch formation.

   b. Conditions:

   (1) Friendly: The platoon is moving as the lead unit during the movement phase of a team tactical operation.

   (2) Enemy:

      (a) Enemy contact is not likely.

            (or)

      (b) Enemy contact is possible.

   c. Standards: See Scorer's Checklist.

2. EXPLANATION: Remind the platoon leader that he has recently received a unit of instruction on tactical movement decision making. The unit familiarized him with: the strengths and weaknesses of movement formations, characteristics of events likely to occur during a tactical movement, movement principles, and the problem solving process.

   a. Explain to the platoon leader how the exercise will be conducted.

   (1) The Platoon Leader Exercise "React To a Defile" consists of two sub-exercises conducted under varying conditions. Each sub-exercise requires the platoon leader to determine the correct reaction to a defile, i.e., pass through a defile using the bounding overwatch formation. After selecting the method to use for passing through a defile the platoon leader announces his decision to the platoon in the form of an order and the platoon executes the order by passing through the defile.

(2) To conduct the platoon leader exercise, sub-exercises indicated above are coupled with the companion platoon battle drills. For example: the platoon leader sub-exercise, which leads the platoon leader to correctly react to a defile, is coupled with the platoon battle drill Platoon Reacts To a Defile. These couplings are executed in a realistic tactical context and are initiated when the platoon encounters a defile.

(3) For the first platoon leader sub-exercise the trainer will read the scenario to the platoon leader while referring to a sketch map. (The scenario helps the trainer to create a realistic tactical context within which the platoon leader makes a decision, announces it, and directs the platoon to execute the decision.) Then the trainer will tell the platoon leader to have the crewmen mount the tanks, and to move the platoon in the traveling formation along a designated route. The sub-exercise is initiated when the platoon encounters a defile.

(4) After the platoon encounters the defile the platoon leader will make his decision and order the platoon to execute the decision. The trainer will monitor the platoon leader's signal to the platoon to determine if the correct decision was made. If the decision was incorrect the trainer will allow the decision battle drill to be conducted and discuss the incorrect decision at the end of the platoon leader's exercise.

(5) For the second platoon leader sub-exercise the trainer will tell the platoon leader to continue movement, but in the traveling overwatch formation, along the designated route. The sub-exercise is initiated when the platoon encounters the next defile. (For subsequent procedure follow sub-paragraph (4) above.)

b. Emphasize the following before conducting the platoon leader exercise:

(1) Problem solving is a step-by-step sequential and logical process.

(2) Time is essential when making tactical decisions.

3. APPLICATION:

a. Sub-Exercise One. (Pass through the defile using the bounding overwatch formation.)

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(1) Read the scenario to the platoon leader.

SCENARIO

"You are the platoon leader of 1/A/2/33 Armor. Your platoon, moving in a traveling formation East along Highway N2, is leading the team in a movement to contact operation. No known enemy between the 1/3 Cavalry screen and RJ N2-N4. Terrain is tank negotiable, weather is clear and dry, and visibility to 5000 meters by 0900 hours."

Scenario Sketch Map
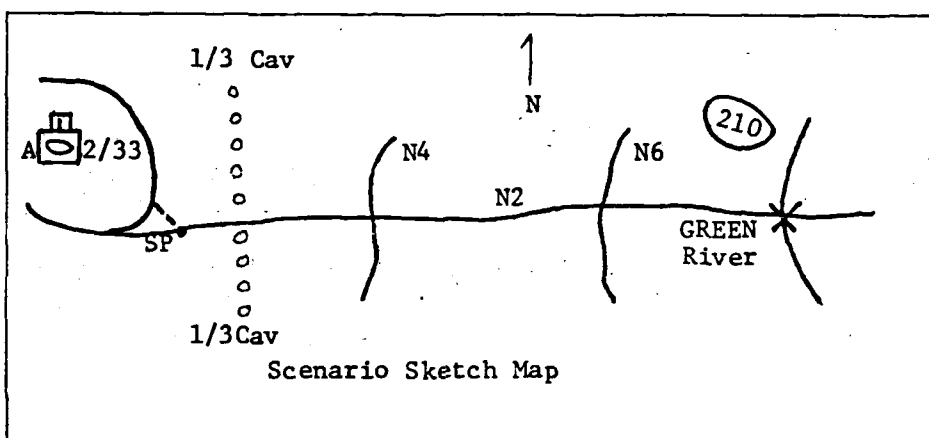
(2) After the platoon leader has had a short time to consider the scenario tell him to have the crewmen to mount the tanks and to move the platoon in the traveling formation East along Highway N2.

(3) When the platoon encounters the defile the trainer will monitor the platoon leader's execution signal to the platoon to determine if the correct decision was made.

b. Sub-Exercise Two. (Pass through the defile using the bounding overwatch formation.)

When the platoon encounters the next defile the trainer will monitor the platoon leader's execution signal to the platoon to determine if the correct decision was made.

4. SCORING AND FEEDBACK:

   a. Scoring. The trainer will score the platoon leader sub-exercises by monitoring the platoon leader's execution signal to the platoon. In addition, after the platoon leader's exercise is completed the trainer will ask the platoon leader two questions pertaining to how he arrived at each decision. The platoon leader's responses will be entered in the Scorer's Checklist. The platoon battle drills, which were conducted sequential with the platoon leader sub-exercise, will be scored according to the platoon battle drills Scorer's Checklist.

   b. Feedback. After the platoon leader exercise components and the platoon battle drills have been scored the trainer will critique the platoon leader's and the platoon's performance using the Scorer's Checklist as a reference. It is desirable to permit the platoon leader, tank commanders, and crewmembers to criticize their own performance and suggest their own corrections.

      (1) Tell the platoon leader and the platoon which tasks were performed correctly.

      (2) Tell the platoon leader and the platoon which tasks were performed incorrectly.

      (3) Tell the platoon leader and the platoon how to correct any tasks that were performed incorrectly.

   c. After the critique the trainer may direct the platoon leader to return to the initial training site to conduct the platoon leader exercise again using different sites to react to a defile.

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PLATOON BATTLE DRILL
"PLATOON NEGOTIATES DEFILE"

1. TRAINING OBJECTIVE: Direct the platoon leader to place the platoon in a column formation, to dismount the crewmen, and to assemble the platoon at the demonstration site. Explain to the platoon that the training objective is for the platoon to learn to negotiate a terrain defile. Also explain the conditions under which the task will be performed, and the standards that must be met. The task, conditions, and standards are as follows:

   a. Task: The platoon negotiates a defile.

   b. Conditions:

      (1) Friendly: The platoon is moving as the lead unit during the movement phase of a team tactical operation.

      (2) Enemy: Enemy contact is possible.

   c. Standards: See Walk-thru

2. ORIENTATION: Explain to the platoon that the task is important because defiles are frequently encountered during the movement phase of several operations.

   a. Stress the following points:

      (1) The lead section upon sighting a defile occupies an overwatch position and visually reconnoiters the defile, its shoulders, and its flanks.

      (2) Upon order from the lead section the trail section moves forward and secures the shoulders of the defile.

      (3) When the shoulders of the defile are secured by the trail section, the lead section moves forward, checks the defile for mines, passes through the defile, and occupies an over-watch position beyond the defile.

      (4) Upon order from the lead section the trail section backs off the shoulders of the defile, passes through the defile, passes the lead section in the overwatch position, and con-tinues the platoon's mission.

      (5) When negotiating a defile the following are adhered to:

         (a) The correct interval between tanks, within sections, must be maintained.

         (b) Ground and air security must be maintained.

         (c) Covered and concealed routes are followed when possible.

   b. Explain that the standards listed in the walk-thru are based on the following principles:

      (1) A section must occupy an overwatch position short of the defile and visually reconnoiter the defile, its shoulders, and its flanks to prevent enemy surprise and to facilitate rapid response to enemy action.

(2) A section must not approach a defile without being over-
watched by another section to reduce the likelihood of
being effectively engaged by the enemy.

(3) A section should not pass through a defile until the other
section has secured the shoulders of the defile to prevent
an enemy ambush in the defile.

(4) Intervals between tanks, within sections, must be large enough
to reduce the likelihood of more than one tank being disabled by
a single enemy round and small enough to maintain visual control.

(5) Main guns must be oriented on the defile, its shoulders,
and its flanks to facilitate the rapid engagements of ground
targets.

(6) Ground observers must be oriented on the defile, its
shoulders, and its flanks to facilitate the rapid acquisition
of ground targets.

(7) Air observers must be oriented on assigned sectors to
facilitate the rapid acquisition of air targets.

(8) Covered and concealed routes are followed when possible to
reduce vulnerability and detection.

(9) The leading section must not move beyond the overwatch
supporting range of the trailing section because it will
lose its immediate fire support.

(10) The platoon leader must monitor the movement and security
actions and promptly correct deficiencies noted to insure
maximum security and rapid response to enemy action.

3. DEMONSTRATION: If possible the platoon should observe the battle
drill being conducted by another platoon. However, if such a
demonstration is not feasible the battle drill should be demonstrated
by using a chalkboard, terrain board, or a field sand table.

a. Tell the platoon members that during the demonstration they
should pay particular attention to the actions of the tank that
corresponds in number to their own.

b. Demonstrate and explain to the platoon the following:

(1) The general configuration and actions of the platoon from
the time the defile was sighted by the leading section until
the platoon negotiated the Defile. (Indicate by platoon
vehicle number the location of each tank in the platoon.)

Phase One   Direction of movement ⟶

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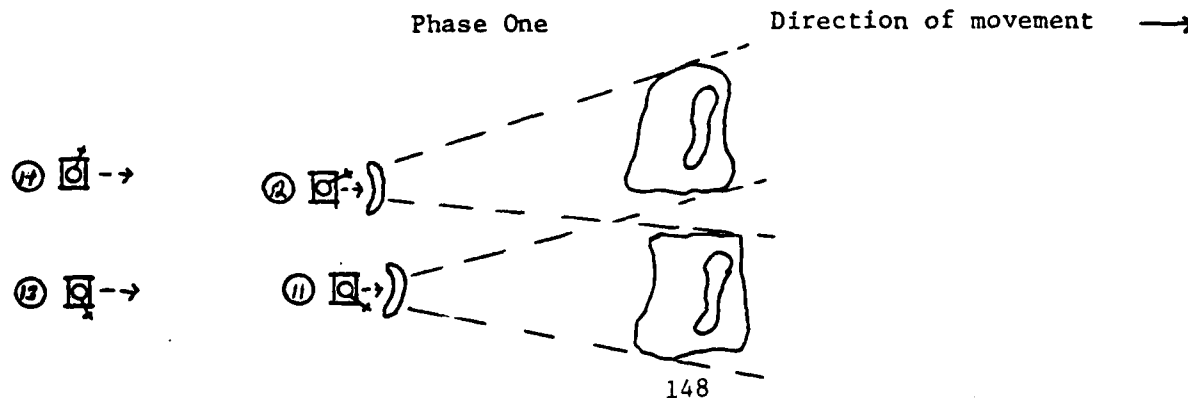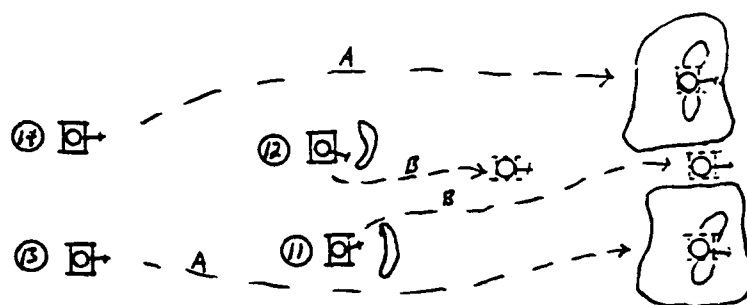
Phase Two

Phase Three
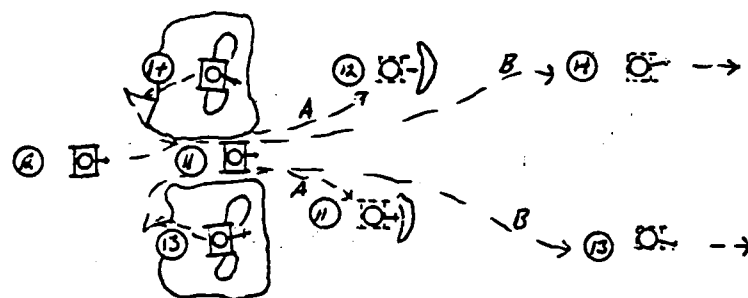
(2) The lead section in an overwatch position to cover by fire the defile, its shoulders, and its flanks.

(3) The trail section occupying the shoulders of the defile.

(4) The lead section checking the defile for mines, passing through the defile, and occupying an overwatch position beyond the defile.

(5) The trail section backing off the shoulders of the defile, passing through the defile, and moving past the lead section in an overwatch position beyond the defile.

(6) Interval between tanks, within sections.

(7) Ground observers oriented on assigned sectors.

(8) Air observers oriented on assigned sectors.

(9) Platoon movement over covered and concealed routes.

(10) Visual signals for negotiating a defile.

    (a) Negotiate a defile.*

    (b) Move up on my left. (Red flag held in left hand, followed by the left arm extended to the left (horizontal plane), followed by raising the left arm overhead (vertical plane).

    (c) Move up on my right. (Red flag held in right hand, followed by the right arm extended to the right (horizontal plane), followed by raising the right arm overhead (vertical plane).

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(d) Cover our move. (Right arm extended overhead (vertical plane), followed by lowering the right arm and placing the right palm on top of the helmet.)

(e) Extend interval between tanks.*

(f) Close interval between tanks.*

(g) Orient main gun on assigned sector.*

(h) Orient ground observer on assigned sector.*

(i) Orient air observer on assigned sector.*

(j) Occupy overwatch position.*

c. Summarize what was demonstrated.

4. WALK-THRU:

a. Before starting the walk-thru:

(1) Explain to the platoon how the walk-thru will be conducted.

(a) Radio silence will be in effect during the battle drill. The trainer will use his radio for coaching and performance feedback. He will address his comments to the appropriate tank commander who will acknowledge the comment with a short reply, i.e., "This is _____, Roger, Out".

(b) Crewmen will mount their tanks and the platoon leader will signal the platoon to move out in the traveling overwatch formation. When the leading section comes within sight of the defile the platoon leader will signal the platoon to execute the battle drill PLATOON NEGOTIATES DEFILE.

(c) The platoon will negotiate the defile at a reduced speed of _____ kmph.

(d) The trainer will coach the platoon leader and the tank commanders on correct negotiate a defile procedures.

(e) The trainer will provide feedback to the platoon leader and the tank commanders on good and poor performance.

(f) The trainer will halt the battle drill after the platoon has passed through the defile and the platoon leader has had an opportunity to correct errors noted. (The trainer may halt the battle drill at any time to emphasize a teaching point, correct flagrant errors, or to prevent personal injury or equipment damage.)

(g) The trainer will assemble the platoon a. d conduct a critique of its performance. During the critique platoon personnel will be encouraged to ask questions which the trainer will answer. After the critique the tank commander will be given an opportunity to discuss individual and crew performance with their respective crews.

* If visual signals have not been developed, the unit should use local visual signals SOP in the interim.

(2) Review and emphasize the following before conducting the battle drill:

    (a) Visual signals for negotiating a defile.

    (b) Lateral interval between tanks, within sections.

    (c) Ground and air security.

    (d) Movement over covered and concealed routes.

    (e) One section being in an overwatch position before the other section moves forward.

    (f) Paying attention to the platoon leader and following his orders.

b. During the walk-thru:

    (1) Inform the platoon that radio silence is in effect until enemy contact and direct the crewmen to mount their tanks.

    (2) Direct the platoon leader to move out in traveling overwatch and when the lead section comes in sight of the defile to signal the platoon to execute the battle drill PLATOON NEGOTIATES DEFILE. Observe the platoon and apply the STANDARDS.

PLATOON STANDARDS

- LEAD SECTION OCCUPIES AN OVERWATCH POSITION SHORT OF THE DEFILE.

- LEAD SECTION VISUALLY RECONNOITERS THE DEFILE, ITS SHOULDERS, AND ITS FLANKS.

- TRAIL SECTION SECURES THE SHOULDERS OF THE DEFILE.

- LEAD SECTION CHECKS AND CLEARS THE DEFILE FOR/OF MINES.

- LEAD SECTION PASSES THROUGH THE DEFILE AND OCCUPIES AN OVERWATCH POSITION BEYOND THE DEFILE.

- TRAIL SECTION BACKS OFF THE SHOULDERS OF THE DEFILE, PASSES THROUGH THE DEFILE AND MOVING BEYOND THE LEAD SECTION.

- PLATOON MAINTAINS CORRECT LATERAL INTERVAL BETWEEN TANKS, WITHIN SECTIONS, OF _____ METERS. (WITHIN ± _____ METERS.)

- PLATOON MAINTAINS GROUND AND AIR SECURITY.

    - MAIN GUNS ORIENTED ON ASSIGNED SECTORS.
    - GROUND OBSERVERS ORIENTED ON ASSIGNED SECTORS.
    - AIR OBSERVERS ORIENTED ON ASSIGNED SECTORS.

- PLATOON MOVES OVER COVERED AND CONCEALED ROUTES, WHEN POSSIBLE.

(a) Coach the TCs to:

    1. Maintain lateral dispersion between tanks within sections.

    2. Maintain movement security.

    3. Lead section orient main guns on defile, its shoulders, and its flanks.

    4. The first section in the defile checks/clears for/of mines before passing through the defile.

(b) Give feedback to the TCs on good and poor performance.

PLATOON LEADER STANDARDS

- PLATOON LEADER GIVES THE CORRECT SIGNAL FOR NEGOTIATING A DEFILE.

- PLATOON LEADER GIVES THE CORRECT SIGNALS FOR CORRECTING MOVEMENT AND SECURITY ERRORS.

    - EXTEND INTERVAL BETWEEN TANKS.
    - CLOSE INTERVAL BETWEEN TANKS.
    - OCCUPY OVERWATCH POSITION.
    - MOVE UP ON MY LEFT (OR RIGHT).
    - COVER OUR MOVE.
    - ORIENT MAIN GUN ON ASSIGNED SECTOR.
    - ORIENT GROUND OBSERVER ON ASSIGNED SECTOR.
    - ORIENT AIR OBSERVER ON ASSIGNED SECTOR.

- PLATOON LEADER PROMPTLY CORRECTS MOVEMENT AND SECURITY ERRORS.

    - LATERAL INTERVAL.
    - MAIN GUN ORIENTATION.
    - GROUND OBSERVER ORIENTATION
    - AIR OBSERVER ORIENTATION.
    - TRAIL SECTION APPROACHING DEFILE BEFORE LEAD SECTION IS IN OVERWATCH POSITION.
    - LEAD SECTION MOVING TO PASS THROUGH DEFILE BEFORE TRAIL SECTION SECURES SHOULDERS OF THE DEFILE.
    - TRAIL SECTION MOVING OFF THE SHOULDERS OF THE DEFILE BEFORE THE LEADING SECTION HAS OCCUPIED AN OVERWATCH POSITION BEYOND THE DEFILE.

- PLATOON LEADER ORIENTS MOVEMENT OVER COVERED AND CONCEALED ROUTES.

(a) Coach the platoon leader to:

    1. Promptly correct movement errors.

    2. Promptly correct security errors.

    3. Insure that main guns in leading section, in the initial overwatch position, are oriented on the defile, its shoulders, and its flanks.

             4. Insure the defile is clear of mines before the
               first section passes through the defile.

         (b) Give feedback to the platoon leader on good and poor
             performance.

5. PRACTICE, SCORING, AND FEEDBACK: After completing the walk-thru the
platoon will conduct the battle drill at normal movement speed. The
trainer will score the platoon's performance, using the standards
listed in the Scorer's Checklist as a reference. The scoring will
be the basis for the performance feedback during the battle drill and
the critique at the end of the battle drill.

   a. Practice

      (1) Explain to the platoon how the battle drill will be con-
          ducted:

         (a) Inform the platoon that radio silence is in effect
             until enemy contact. However, the trainer will coach
             by radio if necessary.

         (b) Inform the platoon that they will mount their tanks,
             move out in the traveling overwatch formation, and
             upon order from the platoon leader, the platoon will
             conduct the battle drill PLATOON NEGOTIATES DEFILE.

         (c) Inform the platoon that during the conduct of the
             battle drill the trainer will coach the platoon and
             score its performance.

         (d) Inform the platoon that during the conduct of the
             battle drill the trainer will provide performance
             feedback.

         (e) Inform the platoon that when the battle drill has been
             completed the trainer will halt the platoon, assemble
             the crewmembers, and critique the platoon's performance.

         (f) Direct the platoon leader to prepare to start-up.
             Give him a few minutes to speak to his platoon before
             mounting the tanks.

      (2) During the practice:

         (a) Direct the platoon leader to move out in traveling
             overwatch and upon sighting the defile to signal the
             platoon to execute the battle drill PLATOON NEGOTIATE DEFILE.

         (b) Observe the following:

             1. The lead sections occupying an overwatch position
               short of the defile.

             2. The lead section orienting its main guns on the
               defile, its shoulders, and its flanks.

             3. The trail section securing the shoulders of the
               defile.

         4. The lead section checking/clearing the defile for/of mines.

         5. The lead section passing through the defile and occupying an overwatch position beyond the defile.

         6. The trail section backing off the shoulders of the defile, passing through the defile, and moving beyond the lead section.

         7. That the platoon moves over covered and concealed routes.

         8. That the platoon leader gives the correct negotiate a defile signal and correct subsequent signals required to negotiate a defile.

         9. That the platoon leader responds to movement and security errors.

        10. That the platoon gives the correct signals for correcting movement and security errors.

        11. That the platoon leader orients movement over covered and concealed routes when possible.

b. Scoring. Scoring will be conducted according to the procedures outlined in the Scorer's Checklist. It will begin when the platoon leader signals execute PLATOON NEGOTIATES DEFILE and end when the platoon has completed negotiate the defile and the platoon leader has had an opportunity to correct errors noted.

c. Feedback. Training feedback will be provided to the platoon by the trainer during the battle drill and at the conclusion of the battle drill.

    (1) During the battle drill the trainer will inform the platoon leader and the tank commanders what they did well and what they did poorly. The trainer will monitor corrections of poor performance and provide feedback on the corrections to the responsible individual.

    (2) At the end of the battle drill the trainer will critique the platoon's performance using the Scorer's Checklist as a reference. (The training aid used in the demonstration should be used at this time to illustrate errors and corrective measures.) It is desirable to permit the platoon leader, tank commanders, and crewmembers to criticize their own performance and suggest their own corrections.

        (a) Tell the platoon which tasks were performed correctly.

        (b) Tell the platoon which tasks were performed incorrectly.

        (c) Tell the platoon how to correct any tasks that were incorrectly performed.

    (3) After the critique allow the tank commanders time to discuss individual and crew performance with their respective crews.

    (4) After the first practice has been critiqued the trainer may direct the platoon leader to execute the battle drill again using one of the following variations:

(a) Select different terrain.

(b) Place the platoon sergeant's section in the lead and the platoon leader's section in the rear.

(c) If the bounding overwatch formation has been mastered, have the platoon move from this formation into negotiate a defile.

6. CROSSTRAINING: If time permits the platoon sergeant, acting as the platoon leader, will conduct the battle drill.

PRECAUTIONS

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┌─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│ THE FOLLOWING SAFETY PRECAUTIONS WILL BE EMPHASIZED       │
│ DURING THE BATTLE DRILL:                                  │
│                                                           │
│ • DRIVERS WILL ALERT CREWMEMBERS OF SUDDEN TURNS, DROPS,  │
│   ACCELERATIONS, AND HALTS.                               │
│                                                           │
│ • DRIVERS WILL AVOID TREE TRUNKS AND OVERHANGING          │
│   BRANCHES.                                               │
│                                                           │
│ • TCs AND GUNNERS WILL ALERT CREWMEMBERS BEFORE           │
│   TRAVERSING THE MAIN GUN.                                │
│                                                           │
│ • DRIVERS WILL TURN OFF TANK ENGINES BEFORE LEAVING       │
│   THEIR VEHICLE.                                          │
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APPENDIX C   TABLE OF CONTENTS

APPENDIX C

EXERCISE SCORER'S CHECKLIST

TANK PLATOON BATTLE EXERCISE
"CONDUCT TACTICAL MOVEMENT"

1. INTRODUCTION: The Exerciser Scorer's Checklist (ESC) is a scorecard
type of instrument used by the trainer (scorer) to record platoon
leader/platoon sergeant and platoon proficiency. Proficiency ratings
for each task listed in the Platoon Leader's Exercises (PLEs) are
scored YES or NO, whereas proficiency ratings for each task listed in
the Tank Platoon Battle Drills (TPBDs) are scored GO, NO GO, or NA.

2. PURPOSE: The purpose of the ESC is twofold: 1) to provide a source
of information for the critique which is conducted after each PLE,
TPBD, or Tank Platoon Battle Exercise (TPBE), and 2) to provide a
record of platoon leader/platoon sergeant and platoon proficiency.

3. SCOPE: The PLE includes a "scorecard" for each PLE and TBD. The
complete set of scorecards covers the entire TPBE. When using the
ESC for PLEs the scorer will enter for each task performed a YES
rating for task performed correctly and a NO rating for task performed
incorrectly. When using the ESC for TPBDs the scorer will enter for
each task performed a GO rating for task performed correctly, a NO GO
rating for task performed incorrectly or not performed at all, or a
NA rating for tasks not applicable to the situation. When scoring,
the scorer who may also be the trainer, will ride in a 1/4 ton radio
equipped vehicle and will be in constant contact with the tank com-
manders. The scorer's vehicle will be positioned in a location that
will not interfere with the conduct of PLEs, TPBDs, or the TPBE.

SCORER'S CHECKLIST

PLATOON LEADER'S EXERCISE
"DETERMINE MOVEMENT FORMATION"

TASK: To determine the correct movement formation.

CONDITIONS:

Friendly:

a. The platoon is in a team assembly area and is pre-
paring for tomorrow's operation which is to move
as the lead unit in the movement phase of a team
tactical operation.

(or)

b. The platoon is moving as the lead unit during the
movement phase of a team tactical operation.

Enemy:

a. Enemy contact is not likely.

(or)

b. Enemy contact is possible.

(or)

c. Enemy contact is expected.

PROCEDURE: During the conduct of each platoon leader sub-exercise
the trainer will determine if the correct movement forma-
tion decision was made by monitoring the platoon leader's
execution signal to the platoon. After the platoon leader
exercise has been completed the trainer will ask the pla-
toon leader two questions, indicated as standards, about
the decision process of each sub-exercise. The trainer
will score the platoon leader's responses by placing an X
in the YES or the NO columns of the Scorer's Checklist.

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PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

(Variation One, Sub-Exercise One)

	YES	NO
● THE PLATOON LEADER'S MOVEMENT DECISION FOR SUB-EXERCISE ONE WAS: - MOVE IN TRAVELING	/// /// ///	/// /// ///
	///	///
● WHAT COURSES OF ACTION DID YOU CONSIDER BEFORE MAKING THE MOVEMENT FORMATION DECISION? - MOVING IN TRAVELING	/// /// ///	/// /// ///
	///	///
- MOVING IN TRAVELING OVERWATCH		
	///	///
● WHAT IMPORTANT FACTORS AFFECTED YOUR DECISION? - MISSION	/// /// ///	/// /// ///
	///	///
- ENEMY		
	///	///
- TIME		
	///	///
- SPEED OF FORMATION		
	///	///

PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

(Variation One, Sub-Exercise Two)

	YES	NO
● THE PLATOON LEADER'S MOVEMENT DECISION FOR SUB-EXERCISE TWO WAS: - MOVE IN TRAVELING OVERWATCH	/// /// ///	/// /// ///
	///	///
● WHAT COURSES OF ACTION DID YOU CONSIDER BEFORE MAKING THE MOVEMENT FORMATION DECISION? - CONTINUING TO MOVE IN TRAVELING	/// /// ///	/// /// ///
	///	///
- CHANGING THE MOVEMENT FORMATION TO TRAVELING OVERWATCH		
	///	///

	YES	NO
● WHAT IMPORTANT FACTORS AFFECTED YOUR DECISION?	/// /// ///	/// /// ///
- MISSION		
- ENEMY	///	///
- TIME	///	///
- SPEED OF FORMATION	///	///
- SECURITY OF FORMATION	///	///
	///	///

PERFORMANCE STANDARTS

(Variation One, Sub-Exercise Three)

	YES	NO
● THE PLATOON LEADER'S MOVEMENT DECISION FOR SUB-EXERCISE THREE WAS:	/// /// ///	/// /// ///
- MOVE IN BOUNDING OVERWATCH		
	///	///
● WHAT COURSES OF ACTION DID YOU CONSIDER BEFORE MAKING THE MOVEMENT FORMATION DECISION?	/// /// ///	/// /// ///
- CONTINUING TO MOVE IN TRAVELING OVERWATCH		
	/// ///	/// ///
- CHANGING THE MOVEMENT FORMATION TO BOUNDING OVERWATCH		
	///	///
● WHAT IMPORTANT FACTORS AFFECTED YOUR DECISION?	/// /// ///	/// /// ///
- MISSION		
- ENEMY	///	///
- TIME	///	///
- SECURITY OF MOVEMENT	///	///
	///	///

PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

(Variation Two, Sub-Exercise One)

	YES	NO
● THE PLATOON LEADER'S MOVEMENT DECISION FOR SUB-EXERCISE ONE WAS:	/// /// ///	/// /// ///
- MOVE IN TRAVELING OVERWATCH		
	///	///
● WHAT COURSES OF ACTION DID YOU CONSIDER BEFORE MAKING THE MOVEMENT FORMATION DECISION?	/// /// ///	/// /// ///
- CONTINUING TO MOVE IN TRAVELING		
	///	///
- CHANGING THE MOVEMENT FORMATION TO TRAVELING OVERWATCH		
	///	///
● WHAT IMPORTANT FACTORS AFFECTED YOUR DECISION?	/// /// ///	/// /// ///
- MISSION		
	///	///
- ENEMY		
	///	///
- TIME		
	///	///
- SPEED OF FORMATION		
	///	///
- SECURITY OF FORMATION		
	///	///

PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

(Variation Two, Sub-Exercise Two)

	YES	NO
● THE PLATOON LEADER'S MOVEMENT DECISION FOR SUB-EXERCISE TWO WAS:	/// /// ///	/// /// ///
- MOVE IN BOUNDING OVERWATCH		
	///	///

	YES	NO
● WHAT COURSES OF ACTION DID YOU CONSIDER BEFORE MAKING THE MOVEMENT FORMATION DECISION?	/// /// ///	/// /// ///
- CONTINUING TO MOVE IN TRAVELING OVERWATCH		
	/// ///	/// ///
- CHANGING THE MOVEMENT FORMATION TO BOUNDING OVERWATCH		
	///	///
● WHAT IMPORTANT FACTORS AFFECTED YOUR DECISION?	/// /// ///	/// /// ///
- MISSION		
	///	///
- ENEMY		
	///	///
- TIME		
	///	///
- SECURITY OF MOVEMENT		
	///	///

PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

(Variation Two, Sub-Exercise Three)

	YES	NO
● THE PLATOON LEADER'S MOVEMENT DECISION FOR SUB-EXERCISE THREE WAS:	/// /// ///	/// /// ///
- MOVE IN TRAVELING		
	///	///
● WHAT COURSES OF ACTION DID YOU CONSIDER BEFORE MAKING THE MOVEMENT FORMATION DECISION?	/// /// ///	/// /// ///
- CHANGING THE MOVEMENT FORMATION TO TRAVELING OVERWATCH		
	///	///
- CHANGING THE MOVEMENT FORMATION TO TRAVELING		
	///	///

	YES	NO
● WHAT IMPORTANT FACTORS AFFECTED YOUR DECISION?	/// /// ///	/// /// ///
- MISSION		
- ENEMY	///	///
- TROOPS AVAILABLE	///	///
- TIME	///	///
- SPEED OF FORMATION	///	///
- SECURITY OF FORMATION	///	///
	///	///

COMMENTS:

SCORER'S CHECKLIST

PLATOON BATTLE DRILL
"PLATOON MOVES IN TRAVELING"

TASK: The platoon moves in traveling.

CONDITIONS:

Friendly: The platoon is moving as the lead unit
during the movement phase of a team
tactical operation.

Enemy: Enemy contact is not likely.

PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

(Platoon)

	GO	NO GO	NA
● PLATOON MAINTAINED CORRECT INTERVAL BETWEEN TANKS.	/// ///	// //	/// ///
-LATERAL INTERVAL BETWEEN TANKS WAS _____ METERS. (WITHIN + _____ METERS.)	/// ///	// //	/// ///
-DEPTH INTERVAL BETWEEN TANKS WAS _____ METERS. (WITHIN + _____ METERS.)	/// ///	// //	/// ///
● PLATOON MAINTAINED GROUND AND AIR MOVEMENT SECURITY.	/// ///	// //	/// ///
-MAIN GUNS WERE ORIENTED ON ASSIGNED SECTORS.	///	//	///
-GROUND OBSERVERS WERE ORIENTED ON ASSIGNED SECTORS.	///	//	///
-AIR OBSERVERS WERE ORIENTED ON ASSIGNED SECTORS.	///	//	///
● PLATOON MOVED OVER COVERED AND CONCEALED ROUTES WHEN POSSIBLE.	/// ///	// //	/// ///
● LEAD TANK CROSSED START POINT AT DESIGNATED TIME. (WITHIN + _____ MINUTES.)	/// ///	// //	/// ///
● LEAD TANK CROSSED RELEASE POINT AT DESIGNATED TIME. (WITHIN + _____ MINUTES.)	///	//	///

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COMMENTS:

PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

(Platoon Leader)

	GO	NO GO	NA
● PLATOON LEADER GAVE THE CORRECT SIGNAL FOR THE TRAVELING FORMATION.	/// ///	// //	/// ///
● PLATOON LEADER GAVE THE CORRECT SIGNALS FOR CORRECTING FORMATION AND SECURITY ERRORS.	/// /// ///	// // //	/// /// ///
-EXTEND INTERVAL BETWEEN TANKS.	///	//	///
-CLOSE INTERVAL BETWEEN TANKS.	///	//	///
-ORIENT MAIN GUN ON ASSIGNED SECTOR.	///	//	///
-ORIENT GROUND OBSERVER ON ASSIGNED SECTOR.	///	//	///
-ORIENT AIR OBSERVER ON ASSIGNED SECTOR.	///	//	///
● PLATOON LEADER PROMPTLY CORRECTED FORMATION ERRORS.	/// ///	// //	/// ///
-LATERAL INTERVAL.	///	//	///
-DEPTH INTERVAL.	///	//	///

● PLATOON LEADER PROMPTLY CORRECTED SECURITY ERRORS.	/// ///	// //	/// ///
-MAIN GUN ORIENTATION.			
-GROUND OBSERVER ORIENTATION.	///	//	///
-AIR OBSERVER ORIENTATION.	///	//	///
● PLATOON LEADER DIRECTED MOVEMENT OVER COVERED AND CONCEALED ROUTES.	/// ///	// //	/// ///
● PLATOON LEADER ORIENTED MOVEMENT TO INSURE CROSSING CONTROL POINTS.	/// ///	// //	/// ///
● PLATOON LEADER INSURED THAT THE PLATOON CROSSED THE RELEASE POINT AT THE DESIGNATED TIME.	/// /// ///	// // //	/// /// ///
● PLATOON LEADER INSURED THAT THE PLATOON CROSSED CONTROL POINTS AT THE DESIGNATED TIME.	/// /// ///	// // //	/// /// ///
● PLATOON LEADER SUBMITTED SPOTREP	/// ///	// //	/// ///
-WHO			
-WHAT	///	//	///
-WHERE	///	//	///
-WHEN	///	//	///
-DOING WHAT	///	//	///
-OWN ACTION	///	//	///

COMMENTS:

SCORER'S CHECKLIST

PLATOON BATTLE DRILL
"PLATOON MOVES IN TRAVELING OVERWATCH"

TASK: The platoon moves in traveling overwatch.

CONDITIONS:

Friendly: The platoon is moving as the lead unit
           during the movement phase of a team
           tactical operation.

Enemy: Enemy contact is possible.

PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

(Platoon)

	GO	NO GO	NA
● PLATOON MAINTAINED CORRECT INTERVAL BETWEEN TANKS, WITHIN SECTIONS, AND BETWEEN SECTIONS.	/// /// /// ///	// // // //	/// /// /// ///
-LATERAL INTERVAL, WITHIN SECTIONS, OF _____ METERS. (WITHIN + _____ METERS.)	/// ///	// //	/// ///
-DEPTH INTERVAL, BETWEEN SECTIONS, OF NOT LESS THAN _____ METERS NOR MORE THAN _____ METERS. (WITHIN + _____ METERS.)	/// /// /// ///	// // // //	/// /// /// ///
● PLATOON MAINTAINED GROUND AND AIR MOVEMENT SECURITY.	/// ///	// //	/// ///
-MAIN GUNS ORIENTED ON ASSIGNED SECTORS.	///	//	///
-GROUND OBSERVERS ORIENTED ON ASSIGNED SECTORS.	///	//	///
-AIR OBSERVERS ORIENTED ON ASSIGNED SECTORS.	///	//	///
● TRAIL SECTION MAINTAINED A POSITION TO PROVIDE TRAVELING OVERWATCH OBSERVATION AND FIRE TO THE LEAD SECTION.	/// /// ///	// // //	/// /// ///
● TRAIL SECTION BRIEFLY HALTED IN A FIRING POSITION TO PROVIDE OVERWATCH OBSERVATION AND FIRE TO THE LEAD SECTION.	/// /// ///	// // //	/// /// ///

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	GO	NO GO	NA
• PLATOON MOVED OVER COVERED AND CONCEALED ROUTES WHEN POSSIBLE.	/// ///	// //	/// ///
• LEAD TANK CROSSED START POINT AT DESIGNATED TIME. (WITHIN + _____ MINUTES.)	/// ///	// //	/// ///
• LEAD TANK CROSSED RELEASE POINT AT DESIGNATED TIME. (WITHIN + _____ MINUTES.)	///	//	///

COMMENTS:

PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

(Platoon Leader)

	GO	NO GO	NA
• PLATOON LEADER GAVE THE CORRECT SIGNAL FOR THE TRAVELING OVERWATCH FORMATION.	/// ///	/// ///	/// ///
• PLATOON LEADER GAVE THE CORRECT SIGNALS FOR CORRECTING FORMATION AND SECURITY ERRORS.	/// /// ///	/// /// ///	/// /// ///
-EXTEND INTERVAL BETWEEN TANKS.	///	///	///
-CLOSE INTERVAL BETWEEN TANKS.	///	///	///
-ORIENT MAIN GUN ON ASSIGNED SECTOR.	///	///	///
-ORIENT GROUND OBSERVER ON ASSIGNED SECTOR.	///	///	///
-ORIENT AIR GUARD ON ASSIGNED SECTOR.	///	///	///

−OCCUPY OVERWATCH POSITION.	///	//	///
● PLATOON LEADER PROMPTLY CORRECTED FORMATION ERRORS.	///	//	///
	///	//	///
−LATERAL INTERVAL WITHIN SECTIONS.	///	//	///
−DEPTH INTERVAL BETWEEN SECTIONS.	///	//	///
−TRAIL SECTION NOT MAINTAINING A MOVEMENT TRAVELING OVERWATCH POSITION.	///	//	///
	///	//	///
−TRAIL SECTION NOT HALTING BRIEFLY IN AN OVERWATCH FIRING POSITION.	///	//	///
	///	//	///
● PLATOON LEADER PROMPTLY CORRECTED SECURITY ERRORS.	///	//	///
	///	//	///
−MAIN GUN ORIENTATION	///	//	///
−GROUND OBSERVER ORIENTATION	///	//	///
−AIR OBSERVER ORIENTATION	///	//	///
● PLATOON LEADER DIRECTED MOVEMENT OVER COVERED AND CONCEALED ROUTES.	///	//	///
	///	//	///
● PLATOON LEADER ORIENTED MOVEMENT TO INSURE CROSSING CONTROL POINTS.	///	//	///
	///	//	///
● PLATOON LEADER INSURED THAT THE LEAD TANK CROSSED THE START POINT AT THE DESIGNATED TIME.	///	//	///
	///	//	///
	///	//	///
● PLATOON LEADER INSURED THAT THE LEAD TANK CROSSED THE RELEASE POINT AT THE DESIGNATED TIME.	///	//	///
	///	//	///
	///	//	///
● PLATOON LEADER SUBMITTED SPOTREP	///	//	///
	///	//	///
−WHO	///	//	///
−WHAT	///	//	///

-WHERE	///	//	///
-WHEN	///	//	///
-DOING WHAT	///	//	///
-OWN ACTION			

COMMENTS:

SCORER'S CHECKLIST

PLATOON BATTLE DRILL
"PLATOON MOVES IN BOUNDING OVERWATCH"

TASK: The platoon moves in bounding overwatch.

CONDITIONS:

Friendly: The platoon is moving as the lead unit
            during the movement phase of a team
            tactical operation.

Enemy: Enemy contact is expected.

PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

(Platoon)

	GO	NO GO	NA
● PLATOON MAINTAINED CORRECT INTERVAL BETWEEN TANKS, WITHIN SECTIONS, AND BETWEEN SECTIONS.	/// /// /// ///	// // // //	/// /// /// ///
-LATERAL INTERVAL, WITHIN SECTIONS, OF ____ METERS. (WITHIN + ____ METERS.)	/// ///	// //	/// ///
-DEPTH INTERVAL, BETWEEN SECTIONS, OF NOT LESS THAN ____ METERS NOR MORE THAN ____ METERS. (WITHIN + ____ METERS.)	/// /// ///	// // //	/// /// ///
● PLATOON MAINTAINED GROUND AND AIR MOVEMENT SECURITY.	/// /// ///	// // //	/// /// ///
-MAIN GUNS ORIENTED ON ASSIGNED SECTORS.	///	//	///
-GROUND OBSERVERS ORIENTED ON ASSIGNED SECTORS.	///	//	///
-AIR OBSERVERS ORIENTED ON ASSIGNED SECTORS.	///	//	///
● TRAIL SECTION ORIENTED ITS MOVEMENT ON THE LEAD SECTION.	/// ///	// //	/// ///
● TRAIL SECTION OCCUPIED POSITIONS TO PROVIDE OVERWATCH OBSERVATION AND FIRE TO THE LEAD SECTION.	/// /// ///	// // //	/// /// ///

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	GO	NO GO	NA
● LEAD SECTION MOVED FORWARD WHEN THE TRAIL SECTION WAS IN AN OVERWATCH POSITION.	/// ///	// //	/// ///
● LEAD SECTION OCCUPIED A FIRING POSITION BEFORE MOVING BEYOND THE SUPPORT RANGE OF THE TRAIL SECTION.	/// /// ///	// // //	/// /// ///
● PLATOON MOVED OVER COVERED AND CONCEALED ROUTES WHEN POSSIBLE.	/// ///	// //	/// ///
● LEAD TANK OF THE PLATOON CROSSED START POINT AT DESIGNATED TIME. (WITHIN ± _____ MINUTES.)	/// /// ///	// // //	/// /// ///
● LEAD TANK OF THE PLATOON CROSSED RELEASE POINT AT DESIGNATED TIME. (WITHIN ± _____ MINUTES.	/// /// ///	// // //	/// /// ///

COMMENTS:

PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

(Platoon Leader)

	GO	NO GO	NA
● PLATOON LEADER GAVE THE CORRECT SIGNAL FOR THE BOUNDING OVERWATCH FORMATION.	/// ///	// //	/// ///
● PLATOON LEADER GAVE THE CORRECT SIGNALS FOR CORRECTING FORMATION AND SECURITY ERRORS.	/// /// ///	// // //	/// /// ///

-EXTEND INTERVAL BETWEEN TANKS.	///	//	///
-CLOSE INTERVAL BETWEEN TANKS.	///	//	///
-ORIENT MAIN GUN ON ASSIGNED SECTOR.	///	//	///
-ORIENT GROUND OBSERVER ON ASSIGNED SECTOR.	///	//	///
-ORIENT AIR OBSERVER ASSIGNED SECTOR.	///	//	///
-OCCUPY OVERWATCH POSITION.	///	//	///
● PLATOON LEADER PROMPTLY CORRECTED FORMATION ERRORS.	/// ///	// //	/// ///
-LATERAL INTERVAL WITHIN SECTIONS.	///	//	///
-DEPTH INTERVAL BETWEEN SECTIONS.	///	//	///
-TRAIL SECTION NOT ORIENTING ITS MOVEMENT ON THE LEAD SECTION.	/// ///	// //	/// ///
-TRAIL SECTION NOT OCCUPYING POSITION TO PROVIDE OVERWATCH OBSERVATION AND FIRE TO THE LEAD SECTION.	/// /// ///	// // //	/// /// ///
-LEAD SECTION MOVING FORWARD WHEN THE TRAIL SECTION IS NOT IN AN OVERWATCH POSITION.	/// /// ///	// // //	/// /// ///
● PLATOON LEADER PROMPTLY CORRECTED SECURITY ERRORS.	/// ///	// //	/// ///
-MAIN GUN ORIENTATION.	///	//	///
-GROUND OBSERVER ORIENTATION.	///	//	///
-AIR OBSERVER ORIENTATION.	///	//	///
⊙ PLATOON LEADER DIRECTED MOVEMENT OVER COVERED AND CONCEALED ROUTES.	/// ///	// //	/// ///
● PLATOON LEADER ORIENTED MOVEMENT TO INSURE CROSSING CONTROL POINTS.	/// ///	// //	/// ///

● PLATOON LEADER INSURED THAT THE LEAD TANK CROSSED THE START POINT AT THE DESIGNATED TIME.	/// ///	// //	/// ///
● PLATOON LEADER INSURED THAT THE LEAD TANK CROSSED THE RELEASE POINT AT THE DESIGNATED TIME.	/// /// ///	// // //	/// /// ///
● PLATOON LEADER SUBMITTED SPOTREP	/// ///	// //	/// ///
-WHO	///	//	///
-WHAT			
-WHERE	///	//	///
-WHEN	///	//	///
-DOING WHAT	///	//	///
-OWN ACTION	///	//	///

COMMENTS:

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SCORER'S CHECKLIST

PLATOON LEADER'S EXERCISE
"DETERMINE LOCATION FOR UNSCHEDULED HALT"

TASK: To determine the location for an unscheduled halt.

CONDITIONS:

Friendly: The platoon is moving as the lead unit during the
movement phase of a team tactical operation.

Enemy: Enemy contact is not likely.

PROCEDURE: During the conduct of each platoon leader sub-
exercise the trainer will determine if the correct location
for an unscheduled halt decision was made by monitoring
the platoon leader's execution signal to the platoon. After
the platoon leader exercise has been completed the trainer
will ask the platoon leader two questions, indicated as
standards, about the decision process of each sub-exercise.
The trainer will score the platoon leader's responses by
placing an X in the YES or in the NO columns of the Scorer's
Checklist.

PERFORMANCE Standards

(Sub-Exercise One)

	YES	NO
● THE PLATOON LEADER'S UNSCHEDULED HALT LOCATION DECISION FOR SUB-EXERCISE ONE WAS:	/// /// ///	/// /// ///
- CONDUCT UNSCHEDULED HALT OFF THE ROAD TO THE (RIGHT SIDE or LEFT SIDE) (Trainer scores platoon leader's decision after considering the most favorable available terrain for an unscheduled halt.)	/// /// /// ///	/// /// /// ///
● WHAT COURSES OF ACTION DID YOU CONSIDER BEFORE MAKING THE UNSCHEDULED HALT LOCATION DECISION?	/// /// ///	/// /// ///
- CONDUCTING A COIL FORMATION OFF THE ROAD TO THE RIGHT	///	///
- CONDUCTING A COIL FORMATION OFF THE ROAD TO THE LEFT	///	///

	YES	NO
● WHAT IMPORTANT FACTORS AFFECTED YOUR DECISION?	/// /// ///	/// /// ///
- MISSION		
	///	///
- TERRAIN		
	///	///

PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

(Sub-Exercise Two)

	YES	NO
● THE PLATOON LEADER'S UNSCHEDULED HALT LOCATION DECISION FOR SUB-EXERCISE TWO WAS:	/// /// ///	/// /// ///
- CONDUCT UNSCHEDULED HALT ON THE RIGHT AND LEFT SHOULDERS OF THE ROUTE		
	///	///
● WHAT COURSES OF ACTION DID YOU CONSIDER BEFORE MAKING THE UNSCHEDULED HALT LOCATION DECISION?	/// /// ///	/// /// ///
- CONDUCTING A HERRINGBONE FORMATION ON THE RIGHT AND LEFT SHOULDERS OF THE ROUTE		
	///	///
● WHAT IMPORTANT FACTORS AFFECTED YOUR DECISION?	/// /// ///	/// /// ///
- MISSION		
	///	///
- TERRAIN		
	///	///

PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

(Sub-Exercise Three)

	YES	NO
● THE PLATOON LEADER'S UNSCHEDULED HALT LOCATION DECISION FOR SUB-EXERCISE THREE WAS:	/// /// ///	/// /// ///
- CONDUCT UNSCHEDULED HALT OFF THE ROAD TO THE (RIGHT SIDE or LEFT SIDE) (Trainer scores platoon leader's decision after considering the most favorable available terrain for an unscheduled halt.)	/// /// ///	/// /// ///

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	YES	NO
● WHAT COURSES OF ACTION DID YOU CONSIDER BEFORE MAKING THE UNSCHEDULED HALT LOCATION DECISION?	/// /// ///	/// /// ///
– CONDUCTING A COIL FORMATION OFF THE ROAD TO THE RIGHT	///	///
– CONDUCTING A COIL FORMATION OFF THE ROAD TO THE LEFT	///	///
● WHAT IMPORTANT FACTORS AFFECTED YOUR DECISION?	/// /// ///	/// /// ///
– MISSION	///	///
– TERRAIN	///	///

COMMENTS:

SCORER'S CHECKLIST

PLATOON BATTLE DRILL
"PLATOON EXECUTES COIL"

TASK: The platoon executes coil.

CONDITIONS:

Friendly: The platoon is moving in a traveling
formation as the lead unit during the
movement phase of a team tactical operation.

Enemy: Enemy contact is not likely.

PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

(Platoon)

	GO	NO GO	NA
● PLATOON MAINTAINED CORRECT INTERVAL BETWEEN TANKS.	/// ///	// //	/// ///
–LATERAL INTERVAL BETWEEN TANKS WAS _____ METERS. (WITHIN + _____ METERS.)	/// ///	// //	/// ///
–DEPTH INTERVAL BETWEEN TANKS WAS _____ METERS. (WITHIN + _____ METERS.)	/// ///	// //	/// ///
● PLATOON MAINTAINED GROUND AND AIR SECURITY.	/// ///	// //	/// ///
–MAIN GUNS ORIENTED ON ASSIGNED SECTORS.	///	//	///
–GROUND OBSERVERS ORIENTED ON ASSIGNED SECTORS.	///	//	///
–AIR OBSERVERS ORIENTED ON ASSIGNED SECTORS.	///	//	///
● PLATOON OCCUPIED COVERED AND CONCEALED FIRING POSITIONS.	/// ///	// //	/// ///
● PLATOON CONDUCTED AT-HALT MAINTENANCE.			

COMMENTS:

PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

(Platoon Leader)

	GO	NO GO	NA
● PLATOON LEADER GAVE THE CORRECT SIGNAL FOR THE COIL FORMATION.	/// ///	// //	/// ///
● PLATOON LEADER GAVE THE CORRECT SIGNALS FOR CORRECTING DISPERSION AND SECURITY ERRORS.	/// /// ///	// // //	/// /// ///
-ENTEND INTERVAL BETWEEN TANKS.	///	//	///
-CLOSE INTERVAL BETWEEN TANKS.	///	//	///
-ORIENT MAIN GUN ON ASSIGNED SECTOR.	///	//	///
-ORIENT GROUND OBSERVER ON ASSIGNED SECTOR.	///	//	///
-ORIENT AIR OBSERVER ON ASSIGNED SECTOR.	///	//	///
● PLATOON LEADER PROMPTLY CORRECTED DISPERSION ERRORS.	/// /// ///	// // //	/// /// ///
-LATERAL INTERVAL	///	//	///
-DEPTH INTERVAL	///	//	///
● PLATOON LEADER PROMPTLY CORRECTED SECURITY ERRORS.	/// ///	// //	/// ///
-MAIN GUN ORIENTATION	///	//	///
-GROUND OBSERVER ORIENTATION	///	//	///
-AIR OBSERVER ORIENTATION	///	//	///
● PLATOON LEADER PROMPTLY CORRECTED FIRING POSITION ERRORS.	/// ///	// //	/// ///
● PLATOON LEADER SUPERVISED AT-HALT MAINTENANCE.			

COMMENTS:

SCORER'S CHECKLIST

PLATOON BATTLE DRILL
"PLATOON EXECUTES HERRINGBONE"

TASK: The platoon executes herringbone.

CONDITIONS:

Friendly: The platoon is moving in a traveling formation
as the lead unit during the movement phase of
a team tactical operation.

Enemy: Enemy contact is not likely.

PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

(Platoon)

	GO	NO GO	NA
• PLATOON MAINTAINED DEPTH INTERVAL BETWEEN TANKS OF _____ METERS. (WITHIN + _____ METERS.)	/// ///	// //	/// ///
• PLATOON MAINTAINED GROUND AND AIR SECURITY.	/// /// ///	// // //	/// /// ///
-MAIN GUNS ORIENTED ON ASSIGNED SECTORS.	///	//	///
-GROUND OBSERVERS ORIENTED ON ASSIGNED SECTORS.	///	//	///
-AIR OBSERVERS ORIENTED ON ASSIGNED SECTORS.	///	//	///
• PLATOON OCCUPIED POSITIONS ON THE RIGHT AND LEFT SHOULDERS OF THE ROAD.	/// ///	// //	/// ///
• PLATOON CONDUCTED AT-HALT MAINTENANCE.			

COMMENTS:

PERFORMANCE STANDARDS
(Platoon Leader)

	GO	NO GO	NA
• PLATOON LEADER GAVE THE CORRECT SIGNAL FOR HERRINGBONE FORMATION.	///	//	///
• PLATOON LEADER GAVE CORRECT SIGNALS FOR CORRECTING DISPERSION AND SECURITY ERRORS.	///	//	///
-EXTEND INTERVAL BETWEEN TANKS.	///	//	///
-CLOSE INTERVAL BETWEEN TANKS.	///	//	///
-ORIENT MAIN GUN ON ASSIGNED SECTOR.	///	//	///
-ORIENT GROUND OBSERVER ON ASSIGNED SECTOR.	///	//	///
-ORIENT AIR OBSERVER ON ASSIGNED SECTOR.	///	//	///
• PLATOON LEADER PROMPTLY CORRECTED DEPTH INTERVAL BETWEEN TANKS.	///	//	///
• PLATOON LEADER PROMPTLY CORRECTED SECURITY ERRORS.	///	//	///
-MAIN GUN ORIENTATION	///	//	///
-GROUND OBSERVER ORIENTATION.	///	//	///
-AIR OBSERVER ORIENTATION.	///	//	///
• PLATOON LEADER SUPERVISED AT-HALT MAINTENANCE.			

COMMENTS:

SCORER'S CHECKLIST

PLATOON LEADER'S EXERCISE
"REACT TO INDIRECT FIRE"

TASK: To react to indirect fire.

CONDITIONS:

Friendly: The platoon is moving as the lead unit during
the movement phase of a team tactical operation.

Enemy: Enemy contact is not likely.

PROCEDURE: During the conduct of each platoon leader sub-exercise
the trainer will determine if the correct reaction to indirect
fire decision was made by monitoring the platoon leader's
execution signal to the platoon. After the platoon leader's
exercise has been completed the trainer will ask the platoon
leader two questions, indicated as standards, about the
decision process for each sub-exercise. The trainer will
score the platoon leader's responses by placing an X in the
YES or in the NO columns of the Scorer's Checklist.

PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

(Sub-Exercise One)

	YES	NO
• THE PLATOON LEADER'S REACTION TO INDIRECT FIRE DECISION FOR SUB-EXERCISE ONE WAS:	/// /// ///	/// /// ///
- ACCELERATE AND MOVE--TO THE FRONT, TO THE RIGHT, TO THE LEFT, or TO THE REAR (Trainer scores platoon leader's decision after considering the platoon leader's use of the most favorable available terrain for reacting to indirect fire.)	/// /// /// ///	/// /// /// ///
• WHAT COURSES OF ACTION DID YOU CONSIDER BEFORE MAKING THE REACT TO INDIRECT FIRE DECISION?	/// /// ///	/// /// ///
- ACCELERATING AND MOVING TO THE FRONT		
	///	///
- ACCELERATING AND MOVING TO THE RIGHT		
	///	///
- ACCELERATING AND MOVING TO THE LEFT		
	///	///
- ACCELERATING AND MOVING TO THE REAR		
	///	///

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	YES	NO
● WHAT IMPORTANT FACTORS AFFECTED YOUR DECISION?	/// /// ///	/// /// ///
- MISSION		
- ENEMY	///	///
- TERRAIN	///	///
	///	///

PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

(Sub-Exercise Two)

	YES	NO
● THE PLATOON LEADER'S REACTION TO INDIRECT FIRE DECISION FOR SUB-EXERCISE TWO WAS:	/// /// ///	/// /// ///
- ACCELERATE AND MOVE--TO THE FRONT, TO THE RIGHT, TO THE LEFT, or TO THE REAR (Trainer scores platoon leader's decision after considering the platoon leader's use of the most favorable available terrain for reacting to indirect fire.)	/// /// /// ///	/// /// /// ///
● WHAT COURSES OF ACTION DID YOU CONSIDER BEFORE MAKING THE REACT TO INDIRECT FIRE DECISION?	/// /// ///	/// /// ///
- ACCELERATING AND MOVING TO THE FRONT		
- ACCELERATING AND MOVING TO THE RIGHT	///	///
- ACCELERATING AND MOVING TO THE LEFT	///	///
- ACCELERATING AND MOVING TO THE REAR	///	///
	///	///
● WHAT IMPORTANT FACTORS AFFECTED YOUR DECISION?	/// /// ///	/// /// ///
- MISSION		
- ENEMY	///	///
- TERRAIN	///	///
	///	///

COMMENTS:

SCORER'S CHECKLIST

PLATOON BATTLE DRILL
"PLATOON REACTS TO INDIRECT FIRE"

TASK: The platoon reacts to indirect fire.

CONDITIONS:

Friendly: The platoon is moving as the lead unit during
           the movement phase of a team tactical operation.

Enemy: Enemy contact is possible.

PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

(Platoon)

	GO	NO GO	NA
● PLATOON CLOSED ALL HATCHES WITHIN _____ SECONDS OF FIRST BURST OF INDIRECT FIRE. (WITHIN + _____ SECONDS.)	/// /// ///	// // //	/// /// ///
● PLATOON COMPLETED MOPP LEVEL 4 POSTURE WITHIN _____ SECONDS OF FIRST INDIRECT FIRE BURST. (WITHIN + _____ SECONDS.)	/// /// ///	// // //	/// /// ///
● PLATOON INCREASED SPEED TO _____ KMPH WITHIN _____ SECONDS OF FIRST INDIRECT FIRE BURST. (WITHIN + _____ SECONDS.)	/// /// ///	// // //	/// /// ///
● PLATOON CLEARED THE IMPACT AREA WITHIN _____ SECONDS OF FIRST INDIRECT FIRE BURST. (WITHIN + _____ SECONDS.)	/// /// ///	// // //	/// /// ///
● PLATOON CLEARED THE IMPACT AREA IN THE DIRECTION THE PLATOON LEADER ORDERED.	/// ///	// //	/// ///
● PLATOON INITIATED NBC MONITORING WITHIN _____ SECONDS OF FIRST INDIRECT FIRE BURST. (WITHIN + _____ SECONDS.)	/// /// ///	// // //	/// /// ///
● PLATOON REVERTED TO MOPP LEVEL 2 POSTURE WITHIN _____ SECONDS OF THE PLATOON LEADER'S ORDER. (WITHIN + _____ SECONDS.)	/// /// ///	// // //	/// /// ///
● PLATOON OPENED ALL HATCHES WITHIN _____ SECONDS OF THE PLATOON LEADER'S ORDER. (WITHIN + _____ SECONDS.)	/// /// ///	// // //	/// /// ///

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	GO	GO	NA
• PLATOON RECONSTITUTED MOVEMENT FORMATION WITH- IN _____ KM OF IMPACT AREA. (WITHIN + _____ METERS.)	///	//	///
	///	//	///
	///	//	///
• PLATOON RECONSTITUTED MOVEMENT FORMATION WITH- IN _____ SECONDS OF THE PLATOON LEADER'S ORDER. (WITHIN + _____ SECONDS.)	///	//	///
	///	//	///

COMMENTS:

PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

(Platoon Leader)

	GO	NO GO	NA
• PLATOON LEADER GAVE THE CORRECT ORDER- INDIRECT FIRE--BREAK FRONT (RIGHT, LEFT, OR REAR)-WITHIN _____ SECONDS OF FIRST INDIRECT FIRE BURST. (WITHIN + _____ SECONDS.)	///	//	///
	///	//	///
	///	//	///
	///	//	///
• PLATOON LEADER PROMPTLY CORRECTED REACT TO INDIRECT FIRE ERRORS.	///	//	///
	///	//	///
	///	//	///
-OPEN HATCHES.	///	//	///
-INCORRECT MOPP LEVEL.	///	//	///
-INCORRECT SPEED.	///	//	///
-REMAINING IN THE IMPACT AREA.	///	//	///
-MOVEMENT IN THE WRONG DIRECTION.	///	//	///

● PLATOON LEADER DIRECTED NBC MONITORING WITHIN _____ SECONDS OF FIRST INDIRECT FIRE BURST. (WITHIN ± _____ SECONDS.)	///	//	///
● PLATOON LEADER ORDERED MOPP LEVEL 2 WITHIN _____ SECONDS OF RECEIVING A NEGATIVE NBC REPORT. (WITHIN ± _____ SECONDS.)	///	//	///
● PLATOON LEADER SUBMITTED SPOTREP.	///	//	///
-WHO	///	//	///
-WHAT	///	//	///
-WHERE	///	//	///
-WHEN	///	//	///
-DOING WHAT	///	//	///
-OWN ACTION			
● PLATOON LEADER ORDERED ALL HATCHES BE OPENED.	///	//	///
● PLATOON LEADER RECONSTITUTED THE MOVEMENT FOR- MATION WITHIN _____KM OF THE IMPACT AREA. (WITHIN ± _____ METERS.)	///	//	///

COMMENTS:

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SCORER'S CHECKLIST

PLATOON LEADER'S EXERCISE
"REACT TO AIR ATTACK"

TASK: To react to an air attack.

CONDITIONS:

Friendly: The platoon is moving as the lead unit during the
movement phase of a team tactical operation.

Enemy: Enemy contact is not likely.

PROCEDURE: During the conduct of each platoon leader sub-exercise
the trainer will determine if the correct reaction to an air
attack decision was made by monitoring the platoon leader's
execution signal to the platoon. After the platoon leader's
exercise has been completed the trainer will ask the platoon
leader two questions, indicated as standards, about the deci-
sion process for each sub-exercise. The trainer will score
the platoon leader's responses by placing an X in the YES or
in the NO columns of the Scorer's Checklist.

PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

(Sub-Exercise One)

	YES	NO
● THE PLATOON LEADER'S REACTION TO AIR ATTACK DECISION FOR SUB-EXERCISE ONE WAS:	/// /// ///	/// /// ///
- ACCELERATE AND MOVE HALF THE PLATOON TO THE RIGHT AND HALF THE PLATOON TO THE LEFT		
	///	///
● WHAT COURSES OF ACTION DID YOU CONSIDER BEFORE MAKING THE REACT TO AN AIR ATTACK DECISION?	/// /// ///	/// /// ///
- ACCELERATING AND MOVING HALF OF THE PLATOON TO THE RIGHT AND HALF THE PLATOON TO THE LEFT		
	///	///
- ACCELERATING AND MOVING ALL THE PLATOON TO THE RIGHT (or LEFT)		
	///	///

	YES	NO
• WHAT IMPORTANT FACTORS AFFECTED YOUR DECISION?	/// /// ///	/// /// ///
- MISSION		
- ENEMY	///	///
- TERRAIN	///	///
- ENEMY AIR ATTACK CHARACTERISTICS	///	///
	///	///

PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

(Sub-Exercise Two)

	YES	NO
• THE PLATOON LEADER'S REACTION TO AIR ATTACK DECISION FOR SUB-EXERCISE TWO WAS:	/// /// ///	/// /// ///
- ACCELERATE AND MOVE HALF THE PLATOON FORWARD AND HALF THE PLATOON TO THE REAR		
	///	///
• WHAT COURSES OF ACTION DID YOU CONSIDER BEFORE MAKING THE REACT TO AN AIR ATTACK DECISION?	/// /// ///	/// /// ///
- ACCELERATING AND MOVING HALF THE PLATOON FORWARD AND HALF THE PLATOON TO THE REAR		
	///	///
- ACCELERATING AND MOVING ALL THE PLATOON FORWARD		
	///	///
• WHAT IMPORTANT FACTORS AFFECTED YOUR DECISION?	/// /// /'/	/// /// ///
- MISSION		
- ENEMY	///	///
- TERRAIN	///	///
- ENEMY AIR ATTACK CHARACTERISTICS	///	///
	///	///

COMMENTS:

SCORER'S CHECKLIST
PLATOON BATTLE DRILL
"PLATOON REACTS TO AIR ATTACK"

TASK: The platoon reacts to air attack.

CONDITIONS:

Friendly: The platoon is moving as the lead unit
           during the movement phase of a team
           tactical operation.

Enemy: Enemy contact is possible.

PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

(Platoon)

	GO	NO GO	NA
PLATOON INCREASED SPEED TO _____ KMPH WITHIN _____ SECONDS OF REACT TO AIR ATTACK ORDER BY THE PLATOON LEADER. (WITHIN + _____ SECONDS.)	/// ///	// //	/// ///
PLATOON DISPERSED TO THE RIGHT AND TO THE LEFT OF THE AIRCRAFT LINE OF FLIGHT WITHIN _____ SECONDS OF THE REACT TO AIR ATTACK ORDER BY THE PLATOON LEADER. (WITHIN + _____ SECONDS.)	/// ///	// //	/// ///
PLATOON ENGAGED ATTACKING AIRCRAFT WITH COMMANDER'S WEAPON WITHIN _____ SECONDS OF THE REACT TO AIR ATTACK ORDER BY THE PLATOON LEADER. (WITHIN + _____ SECONDS.)	/// /// ///	// // //	/// /// ///
PLATOON RECONSTITUTED MOVEMENT FORMATION WITHIN _____ KM OF THE AIR ATTACK AREA. (WITHIN + _____ METERS.)	/// ///	// //	/// ///
PLATOON RECONSTITUTED MOVEMENT FORMATION WITHIN _____ SECONDS OF THE PLATOON LEADER ORDER (WITHIN + _____ SECONDS.)	/// ///	// //	/// ///

COMMENTS:

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PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

(Platoon Leader)

	GO	NO GO	NA
● PLATOON LEADER GAVE THE CORRECT ORDER-AIR ATTACK-TWELVE O'CLOCK (APPROPRIATE DIREC-TION) WITHIN _____ SECONDS OF ACQUIRING ATTACKING AIRCRAFT. (WITHIN + _____ SECONDS.)	/// /// /// ///	// // // //	/// /// /// ///
● PLATOON LEADER PROMPTLY CORRECTED REACT TO AIR ATTACK ERRORS.	/// /// /// ///	// // // //	/// /// /// ///
-INCORRECT SPEED			
-MOVEMENT IN THE WRONG DIRECTION	///	//	///
-NOT ENGAGING ATTACKING AIRCRAFT	///	//	///
	///	//	///
● PLATOON LEADER SUBMITTED SPOTREP	/// ///	// //	/// ///
-WHO			
-WHAT	///	//	///
-WHERE	///	//	///
-WHEN	///	//	///
-DOING WHAT	///	//	///
-OWN ACTION	///	//	///
● PLATOON LEADER RECONSTITUTED MOVEMENT FORMATION WITHIN _____ KM FLAIR ATTACK AREA. (WITHIN + _____ METERS.)			

COMMENTS:

SCORER'S CHECKLIST

PLATOON LEADER'S EXERCISE
"REACT TO A DEFILE"

TASK: To react to a defile.

CONDITIONS:

Friendly: The platoon is moving as the lead unit during the
movement phase of a team tactical operation.

Enemy:

   a. Enemy contact is not likely.

                    (or)

   b. Enemy contact is possible.

PROCEDURE: During the conduct of each platoon leader sub-exercise
the trainer will determine if the correct reaction to a defile
decision was made by monitoring the platoon leader's execution
signal to the platoon. After the platoon leader's exercise
has been completed the trainer will ask the platoon leader two
questions, indicated as standards, about the decision process
for each sub-exercise. The trainer will score the platoon
leader's responses by placing an X in the YES or in the NO
columns of the Scorer's Checklist.

PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

(Sub-Exercise One)

	YES	NO
● THE PLATOON LEADER'S REACTION TO A DEFILE DECISION FOR SUB-EXERCISE ONE WAS:	/// /// ///	/// /// ///
– CHANGE THE MOVEMENT FORMATION TO BOUNDING OVERWATCH AND PASS THROUGH THE DEFILE		
	///	///
● WHAT COURSES OF ACTION DID YOU CONSIDER BEFORE MAKING THE DECISION TO PASS THROUGH THE DEFILE?	/// /// ///	/// /// ///
– CHANGING THE MOVEMENT FORMATION TO BOUNDING OVERWATCH AND THEN PASS THROUGH THE DEFILE		
	///	///

	YES	NO
● WHAT IMPORTANT FACTORS AFFECTED YOUR DECISION?	/// /// ///	/// /// ///
- MISSION		
- ENEMY	///	///
- TERRAIN	///	///
- SECURITY OF FORMATION	///	///
	///	///

PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

(Sub-Exercise Two)

	YES	NO
● THE PLATOON LEADER'S REACTION TO A DEFILE DECISION FOR SUB-EXERCISE TWO WAS: - CHANGE THE MOVEMENT FORMATION TO BOUNDING OVERWATCH AND PASS THROUGH THE DEFILE	/// /// ///	/// /// ///
	///	///
● WHAT COURSES OF ACTION DID YOU CONSIDER BEFORE MAKING THE DECISION TO PASS THROUGH THE DEFILE? - CHANGING THE MOVEMENT FORMATION TO BOUNDING OVERWATCH AND THEN PASS THROUGH THE DEFILE	/// /// ///	/// /// ///
	///	///
● WHAT IMPORTANT FACTORS AFFECTED YOUR DECISION?	/// /// ///	/// /// ///
- MISSION		
- ENEMY	///	///
- TERRAIN	///	///
- SECURITY OF FORMATION	///	///
	///	///

COMMENTS :

SCORER'S CHECKLIST

PLATOON BATTLE DRILL
"PLATOON NEGOTIATES DEFILE"

TASK: The platoon negotiates a defile.

CONDITIONS:

Friendly: The platoon is moving as the lead unit
during the movement phase of a team
tactical operation.

Enemy: Enemy contact is possible.

PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

(Platoon)

	GO	GO	NA
• LEAD SECTION OCCUPIED AN OVERWATCH POSITION SHORT OF THE DEFILE.	///	//	///
• LEAD SECTION VISUALLY RECONNOITERED THE DEFILE, ITS SHOULDERS, AND ITS FLANKS.	///	//	///
• TRAIL SECTION SECURED THE SHOULDERS OF THE DEFILE.	///	//	///
• LEAD SECTION CHECKED AND CLEARED THE DEFILE FOR/OF MINES.	///	//	///
• LEAD SECTION PASSED THROUGH THE DEFILE AND OCCUPIED AN OVERWATCH POSITION BEYOND THE DEFILE.	/// /// ///	// // //	/// /// ///
• TRAIL SECTION BACKED OFF THE SHOULDERS OF THE DEFILE, PASSED THROUGH THE DEFILE, AND MOVED BEYOND THE LEAD SECTION.	/// ///	// //	/// ///
• PLATOON MAINTAINED CORRECT LATERAL INTERVAL BETWEEN TANKS, WITHIN SECTIONS. (WITHIN ± _____ METERS.)	///	//	///

	GO	NO GO	NA
● PLATOON MAINTAINED GROUND AND AIR SECURITY.	///	//	///
–MAIN GUNS ORIENTED ON ASSIGNED SECTORS.	///	//	///
–GROUND OBSERVERS ORIENTED ON ASSIGNED SECTORS.	///	//	///
–AIR OBSERVERS ORIENTED ON ASSIGNED SECTORS.	///	//	///
● PLATOON MOVED OVER COVERED AND CONCEALED ROUTES WHEN POSSIBLE.	///	//	///

COMMENTS:

PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

(Platoon Leader)

	GO	NO GO	NA
● PLATOON LEADER GAVE THE CORRECT SIGNAL FOR NEGOTIATING A DEFILE.	///	//	///
● PLATOON LEADER GAVE THE CORRECT SIGNALS FOR CORRECTING MOVEMENT AND SECURITY ERRORS.	///	//	///
–EXTEND INTERVAL BETWEEN TANKS	///	//	///
–CLOSE INTERVAL BETWEEN TANKS	///	//	///
–OCCUPY OVERWATCH POSITION	///	//	///
–MOVE UP ON MY LEFT (NIGHT)	///	//	///
–COVER OUR MOVE	///	//	///
–ORIENT MAIN GUN ON ASSIGNED SECTOR.			

-ORIENT GROUND OBSERVER ON ASSIGNED SECTOR.			
-ORIENT AIR OBSERVER ON ASSIGNED SECTOR.	///	//	///

● PLATOON LEADER PROMPTLY CORRECTED MOVEMENT AND SECURITY ERRORS.	/// /// ///	// // //	/// /// ///
-LATERAL INTERVAL	///	//	///
-MAIN GUN ORIENTATION	///	//	///
-GROUND OBSERVER ORIENTATION	///	//	///
-AIR OBSERVER ORIENTATION	///	//	///
-TRAIL SECTION APPROACHING DEFILE BEFORE LEAD SECTION IS IN AN OVERWATCH POSITION.	/// ///	// //	/// ///
-LEAD SECTION MOVING TO PASS THROUGH THE DEFILE BEFORE TRAIL SECTION SECURES THE SHOULDERS OF THE DEFILE.	/// /// ///	// // //	/// /// ///
-TRAIL SECTION MOVING OFF THE SHOULDERS OF THE DEFILE BEFORE THE LEADING SECTION HAS OCCUPIED AN OVERWATCH POSITION BEYOND THE DEFILE.	/// /// /// ///	// // // //	/// /// /// ///
● PLATOON LEADER ORIENTED MOVEMENT OVER COVERED AND CONCEALED ROUTES.	///	//	///

COMMENTS: